The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,905.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
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For three months' advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs.'5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

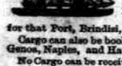
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 25th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (1,971 tons, and 300 H.P., Captain G. H. Johnson, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 600 „ „ 300

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
16th March 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P., Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 30th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
16th March 1871.

MESSRS. THOMAS AND JAMES HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s.s. ATALANTA will sail for LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL on or about the 7th April. This a fine Clyde-built Steamer, 2,300 Tons gross Register, with Engines 400 H.P. nominal. She has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers. Her Cabins are placed amidship and are well fitted and ventilated.

The charge for a passage to Liverpool is £50 for an adult, and half fare for Children under 10 and above 4 years of age, exclusive of Wines.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 20th March 1871. Agents s. s. Atalanta.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st

of each month, or

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	24	9
Port Said	36	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	47	33	13
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	53	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of this Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(WITH QUICK DESPATCH.)

THE first class ship ROMANIA, 1132 tons register, John Thomas, Commander.

This Vessel has a portion of her Cargo already engaged.—For Freight apply to

RITCHIE, POLLEXFEN & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1871.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,746 tons, WILLIAM STUART, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship ROBINSON CRUSOE, arrived from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Cargoes, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Bombay, 21st March 1871. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY of NANKIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Bombay, 20th March 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

GUNS, RIFLES, &c.

MR. W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, has consigned, for sale at English prices, to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay, the following GUNS and RIFLES, &c., suitable for Indian Sport, and warrants the shooting of the Rifles to be accurate with a flat trajectory, and the Guns to shoot close and strong:—

1	Double Breech-loading Gun, No. 8,617 pin 12 bore, Case complete		£27
1	Ditto	ditto No. 10,167 C. F. ditto	£25
1	Ditto	ditto No. 10,168 ditto ditto	£25
1	Ditto	ditto No. 9,215 ditto ditto	£35
1	Ditto	ditto No. 9,902 ditto ditto	£35
1	Double small bore Rifle, No. 9,449 for Boxer Cartridges (500), Case complete		£44-10
1	Ditto No. 9,436 for Snider Ammunition ditto		£28

A supply of Cartridge Cases, &c., suitable for the above on hand.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—A consignment of Sporting Sniders and Henry Martinis is shortly expected.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Fiction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON, having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Longer in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }

The s.s. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, DURBASHES AND OTHERS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 2 P.M., all the Masts, Spars, Sails standing wire Rigging, running Gear, Blocks, old and new Warps, &c., &c., belonging to H. M.'s Turret Ship Magdala, now lying in the Government Dock.

Further particulars will appear in a few days.

Hummum Street. MENESSE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Richly-carved Open-work Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Foreclainware, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Piano, Carriages, Horses, sets of Harness, &c., &c., at the bungalow situated at Upper Colaba, near the Observatory, being the Property of Dr. W. Niven, proceeding Home.

On TUESDAY, the 4th day of April 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are favoured with instruction to submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable and neat Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Foreclainware, Pictures, Table Ornaments, and sundry miscellaneous articles.

At 1 P.M.

Carriages, consisting of Mail Coach, 1 Brougham, 1 pair of Horses and sets of Harness.

Further particulars will be published hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1871.

BENNETT and COMPANY. No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome and nicely-made Bohemian Glass rich Cut Fancy Gilted Ornamented and Decorated Kerosine Oil Lamps of new description and latest designs.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Kerosine Oil Lamps such as Table Lamps with Globes and Chimneys, Brass Harps with bells, Globes and with Bohemian Glass founds nicely gilted and decorated, Passage Lamps of various designs and pattern, Iron and Brass Chain Hangers Parlour Lamps, Reading Side and Wall Lamps, Stable and Cook-room Lamps, Microscope Lamps, Harps gold and bronze, Bracket Lamps, brass and bronze Chamber Lamps and Hand Lamps of various pattern and designs, such as Crysopus, Gold, Lion, Ruby Gilt Decorated Crystal Ice Grecian, Tourquish Alabaster and Gilt Ruby Cut and Gilt, and various other pattern, spare requisites for Lamps, such as Rings, Globes, Chimneys, plain and rough Cotton Wicks, &c.

Few Plated Ice Pitchers, handsome Flower Vases, &c., &c.

Bombay, 25th March 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Arrival of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Shipps' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.
Shares List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

Members are reminded that the CALCUTTA CUP will be PLAYED FOR on MONDAY, the 27th instant. Play to commence at 6 A.M. sharp.

JOHN J. WINTON,
24th March 1871. Honorary Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).

NOTICE TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a THIRD DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Bank, at the rate of TEN RUPEES per SHARE, will be PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 3rd proximo.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application for payment.

I also give Notice, that for purposes of convenience the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29TH INSTANT to the 3RD PROXIMO.

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 24th March 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 24th March 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Deslwood Commodes, complete	Rs. 40
Pull-up } Apparatus for fitting with pail and }	25
Self-acting } cover }	3
Sieves for ditto	

Sole Agents,

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FRAUD,

On the 27th June, 1862, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

THE MAIL ROUTE

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First-Class...£13 5s. 6d.
„ „ „ Second Class £9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the INDIAN MAIL, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Maynence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

WRIGHT'S PURE COAL TAR SOAP should be in daily use in every family. As a Preventative of Infectious Diseases of every kind, its importance is recognised by the most prominent Members of the Medical Profession, as well as by the leading Journals of the day. Vide "Lancet," "Medical Times and Gazette," "British Medical Journal," &c., &c.

"The Times" has directed especial attention to the increase of infectious diseases and warned the public to use every sanitary precaution. The use of Pure Coal Tar Soap is the readiest, simplest, and most effective means to this end. Sold everywhere by Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

CAUTION.—The great and increasing favour this truly antiseptic and detergent Soap has gained as the best Soap for daily toilet use, has caused a host of imitations. The proprietors direct attention to the fact that each Tablet of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE COAL TAR SOAP bears the impress

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS,"

under which name it is registered.

Sole Importers and Proprietors, W. V. WRIGHT & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Southwark Street, London, S.E.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s celebrated

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Ron Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen
Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the
Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

ENVY NOT THE UNPARALLELED TRIUMPHS OF "KHODABUX."

AFTER A WELL-DESERVED REST OF A WEEK, "KHODABUX" MAKES HIS APPEARANCE, WITH REDOUBLED ENERGY AND GOOD HUMOUR.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 25TH MARCH.

REDUCED PRICES OF ADMISSION.

The ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL COMPANY will have the honor of again appearing before the Public in their pleasing Comedy, entitled,

"KHODABUX,"

being a prize essay expressly written for this company by Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khori.

NEW TURKISH DRESSES, NEW SCENES, NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW HUMOUROUS PIECES, &c.

To be followed, if time permits, by a very LAUGHABLE LOCAL FARCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3	Gallery	Re. 1
Unreserved Seats	„ 2	Pit	Ans. 8
Stalls	„ 1-8		

☞ Tickets to be had and Seats reserved at the "Oriental Exchange," Fort; the "Chabook Press," Dhobie Talao; and at the Theatre on the Night of the Performance.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

ONE NIGHT ONLY!!

MONDAY, 27TH MARCH.

MISS ANNIE HILL

AND

MR. HARRY GOULSTONE,

IN THEIR

NEW AND FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENT, ENTITLED

ROUND THE WORLD.—LIFE IN LONDON,

OR

ALL NATIONS AT HOME.

☞ SEE HAND BILLS.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify that we have admitted Mr. FRANK GEORGE JEFFERSON a PARTNER in our FIRM as from the 15th ultimo.

Bombay, 6th March 1871. GEO. S. KING & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The G. I. P. Railway Company requires the services of TWO QUALIFIED SURGEONS to take Medical Charge of up country districts.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
22nd March 1871.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this BANK will be CLOSED from the 29TH MARCH to 4TH APRIL, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 20th March 1870.

NOTICE.—ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.—

SCINDE, PUNJAB, and DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that of the Shares allotted for distribution to Shareholders in India, there will probably be a surplus number which will be available to the public at par.

Application should be made to the Agent, Lahore, not later than 15th April.

Preference will be given according to date of receipt of application.

S. A. ABBOTT, Major-General, Agent.

Agent's Office, Lahore, 9th March 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING and GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.,

Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further DIVIDEND of THREE HUNDRED RUPEES per SHARE has been DECLARED for the year ending 31st December 1870, and will be PAYABLE, at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th March 1871.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY, held on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, a DIVIDEND of RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE (75) per SHARE, for the year ending 31st December 1870, has been declared and payable to the Registered Shareholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. at the Registered Office of the Company No. 140, Doongree Coles Street.

Share Certificates are required to be produced when applying for payment. NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 140, Doongree Coles Street, Bombay, 13th March 1871.

THE DHURRUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the DHURRUMSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 25, 3 manjee Hanajee Street, Mandavie Bunder, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Report of the Directors and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December 1870.
2.—To elect Directors.
3.—To elect an Auditor, and to fix their remuneration.
4.—To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th March to 3rd April 1871 (both days inclusive).

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

Branches:

Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms: if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates:—

On gold, silver and coined money ¼ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 3 pie per cent. for the Jacme fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jacnee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Manager Director and Secretary to the above Bank.

Bombay, No. 7, Calbadavie Road 17th October 1870.

JONES' PATENT GIN.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA, and any information regarding the Patent can be received from JAMES MELVILLE, the General Manager, who is authorized to register orders for New Gins and the necessary Beaters for converting the "Macarthy."

EDWARD JONES, Patentee.

Bombay, 9th March 1871.

McCABE'S WATCHES, CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BULL AND COMPANY, GENERAL MERCHANTS, CORNER OF MEDOW AND HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs, Residents of Bombay and Mofussil, to the undermentioned Stores, which cannot be surpassed at their respective quotations.

HAM, BACON, and CHEESE,

	Received Overland.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, per lb.	...	0 14	1 0
Bath Chops and Tongues, ditto	...	0 14	1 0

PRESERVED MEATS—

Crosse and Blackwell, and D. Hogarth's Beef à la Mode, in 1 lb. tins, per lb.	...	0 10	0 12
Do Roast ditto ditto	...	0 10	0 12
Do & Vegetable ditto ditto	...	0 10	0 12
Do Corned ditto ditto	...	0 10	0 12
Mutton, Roast ditto ditto	...	0 10	0 12
Lamb and Peas ditto ditto	...	0 14	1 0
Mutton and Vegetable, in 1 lb. tins, per lb.	...	0 10	0 12
Do Scotch Haggis ditto ditto	...	0 12	0 14
Veal Stewed with Vegetable ditto ditto	...	0 12	0 14
Do Do Green Peas ditto ditto	...	0 12	0 14
Do boiled with Vegetable ditto ditto	...	0 12	0 14
Do Calf's Head with Bacon ditto ditto	...	1 0	1 2

PIES—

Veal and Ham Pie	...	1 0	1 4
Pork Pie	...	1 0	1 4
Yorkshire Game Pie	...	1 4	1 8

GAME and POULTRY—

Fowl, Boiled and Roast	...	1 2	1 4
Duck and Green Peas	...	1 2	1 4
Rump Steaks	...	1 0	1 4
Partridge, Roast	...	2 4	2 8
Grouse, Roast	...	2 12	3 0
Hare, Jugged, Roast and Stewed	...	0 14	1 0

POTTED MEATS and FISH—

Potted Beef	...	each 0 10	0 12
Do Ham	...		
Do Tongue	...		
Do Meat, (Strasburg Paste)	...		
Yarmouth Bloater Paste	...	each 0 12	0 14
Anchovy Paste	...		
Potted Game	...		
Do Salmon	...		
Do Ham and Chicken	...	each 0 12	0 14
Shrimp Paste	...		
Pate de Diable	...		

TART FRUITS—

Cranberries, Gooseberries, and Rhubarb, each		0 8	0 10
Apple, Currant, Cherry, Plum, Damson, Greengage, Raspberry, Red Currant, and Black Currant, each	...	0 10	0 12

SAUCES—

Cold Meat, Windsor, General, and Lord Mayor	... in ½ pints...	0 8	0 10
Do do do pints...		0 12	0 14
City of London, Beef-steak, Gloucester, Harvey, John Bull, Tomato, Wellington	... ½ pints	0 8	0 10
	... pints	1 0	1 4
King of Oude's Sauce, in ½ pints	...	0 12	0 14
Essence of Anchovies	...	1 4	1 8
Lea and Perrins' Sauce	... ½ pints	0 10	0 12

VINEGAR, MUSTARD, and SALT—

Vinegar, White Wine (Cross and Blackwell's), in quarts	...	0 8	0 10
Do Chili and Tarragon, in pints	...	0 10	0 12
Mustard, best Durham, in ½ lb bottles	...	0 8	0 10
Do do do in 1 lb do	...	0 14	1 0
Salt, best Table, in jars	...	0 4	0 6

DRY FRUITS—

Almonds and Raisins	...	2 4	2 8
Muscatel Raisins	...	2 0	2 4
Prunes, 2 lbs. tins, each	...	1 12	2 0

DRIED HERBS—

Mint, Savory, Marjoram, Thyme, Parsley, Sage, in bottles	...	0 14	1 0
Ditto ditto ditto	...	0 10	0 12
Celery Seeds, in bottles	...	0 14	0 12

PICKLES—

Chow Chow, Picalilli, Cauliflower, Mixed Pickles	...	0 8	0 10
Gherkins, Imperial Hot Pickles	...	0 10	0 12
Captain White's Oriental Pickle and West India Pickle, each	...	0 10	0 12

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS—

By Crosse and Blackwell.			
Apricot, Chinois, Greengage, Mixed Fruits, each	...	2 2	2 6

FRUITS in BRANDY or NOYEAU—

Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Red Pears, White Pears, each	...	1 12	2 0

FRUITS in SYRUP—

Cherries, Greengages, Strawberries, Pears, Peaches, each	...	1 4	1 8

JAMS and MARMALADES—

Plum, Raspberry, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, in 1 lb. tins or jars	...	0 10	0 12
Ditto Ditto Ditto 2 lb. tins or jars.		1 0	1 4
Orange Marmalade, in 1 lb. jars	...	0 10	0 12
Ditto Ditto in 2 lb. jars	...	1 2	1 4

CANDIED FRUITS, &c.

Bon Bon Cossaques	...	1 8	1 12
Orange Peel	...	1 0	1 4
Lemon Peel	...	1 0	1 4
Citron Peel	...	1 4	1 8
Mixed Peel	...	1 0	1 4
Normandy Pippins, in 2 lb. tins, each	...	1 12	2 0

TEA, SUGAR, and COFFEE—

Best Souchong, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	...	10 0	12 0
Do in packets of 1 lb	...	1 4	1 8
Do Pekoe, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	...	12 0	14 0
Coffee, per lb	...	0 7	0 8
Best Crystallized Sugar in boxes, containing 28 lbs; each	...	5 14	6 4
Ditto ditto ditto 14 lbs; each	...	3 0	3 6
Loaf Sugar, in small loaves, per lb	...	0 8	0 9

BRANDIES, &c.—

Hennessey's, per doz	...	22 0	25 0
Martell's	...	21 0	24 0
Exshaw's	...	36 0	40 0
Holland Gin, per case of 15 large flasks	...	22 8	27 0
Gin (Bordo)	...	15 0	17 0
Port Wine (Graham's)	...	18 0	21 0
Sherry	...		

BEER, &c.—

Allsopp's Pale Ale, by Friend, quarts	...	4 8	5 0
Ditto ditto pints	...	3 0	3 4
Bass's Pale Ale, by Stone, quarts	...	6 0	6 8
Ditto ditto pints	...	4 0	4 8

TOBACCOS—

Bird's Eye, Latakia, Cut Cavendish, Shag, Smoking Mix

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady.

CALCUTTA.—20TH MARCH, 1871.

The following transactions were reported—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents at Rs 98, or 2 discount.

5 per cents, of 1856-57, at Rs 106-2.

5½ per cents small sums at Rs 113-4.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,375 for cash, and time-bargain contracts at Rs 1,385 for deliveries in 2 months.

Great Eastern Hotel Co's share 10 at Rs 160.

Goosery Cotton Mill's Co's shares at Rs 214, exclusive of the dividend.

Bengal Tea Co's full shares at Rs 50.

East India Tea Co's shares at Rs 34.

Dehing Tea Co's shares at Rs 60 discount, or Rs 19 per share.

Dehra Doon Tea Co's shares at Rs 15.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 24.

Payne, Lieutenant-Colonel, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Beresford, Major, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Brownlow, Major, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Clarke, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Murray, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Simpson, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Sherlock, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Guinness, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Urquhart, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Kelsey, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Tingcombe, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Frome, Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Garnett, Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Musgrave, Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Gildea, Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Barstow, Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Spens, Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Hunt, Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Hamilton, Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Lendrum, Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, on duty from England.

Roberts, Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Kane, Ensign, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Murray, Ensign, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Trant, Ensign, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Holland, Ensign, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Wallace, Ensign, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Ferguson, Ensign, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Cassidy, Paymaster, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Thompson, Adjutant, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Smith, Quartermaster, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Meane, Surgeon, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Davies, Assistant Surgeon, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Nash, Assistant Surgeon, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

Taylor, Captain, 49th Regiment, to join, from England.

Gilbert, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, to join, from England.

Des Barres, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, to join, from England.

Hunt, Lieutenant, 5th Lancers, to join, from England.

Haynes, Cornet, 21st Hussars, to join, from England.

Stanley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.

Eswanay, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.

Dawson, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.

Barry, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.

Gillies, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.

Hunt, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.

Marshall, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.

Hargreaves, Lieutenant, 1-5th Regiment, to join, from England.

Barlow, Major, 2-10th Regiment, to join, from England.

Bulger, Captain, 2-10th Regiment, to join, from England.

Turner, Captain, 1-17th Regiment, to join, from England.

Broomhead, Lieutenant, 2-24th Regiment, to join, from England.

Sharp, Captain, 26th Regiment, to join, from England.

Maltby, Lieutenant, 105th Regiment, to join, from England.

Dawson, Lieutenant, 106th Regiment, to join, from England.

Steel, Captain, 107th Regiments, to join, from England.

Bourke, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to join, from England.

Comerford, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to join, from England.

Ryan, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to join, from England.

Wayhon, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to join, from England.

Oughton, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to join, from England.

Munday, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to join, from England.

Sergeant, Captain, Sappers and Miners, on leave, from Kirkee.

Riding Master, Royal Artillery, on [illegible]

[illegible], Captain, 4th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

Major, on leave, from Allahabad.

[illegible], on leave, from Secunderabad.

[illegible], on leave, from Bombay.

[illegible], on leave, to Rohtuk.

[illegible], on leave, to Rohtuk.

[illegible], on furlough.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Mar. 22.)

Mr. Thomas Francis Harkness, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Moradabad, fifteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate, with thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 10th instant.

Mr. Matthew Kempson, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, six months' leave on private affairs, from 18th March, 1871, with the usual sublidiary leave.

Mr. Frederick Eden Elliot, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gorucknpore, three months' privilege leave, from 13th April next.

Mr. George Wagentreiber Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India, three months' leave on medical certificate, from 15th March, 1871.

Doctor James Alexander Caldwell Hutchinson, M. D., officiating Civil Surgeon of Boolundshuhur, to be Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Jail at that station.

Mr. Willis a Smoult Paterson, having reported his return from furlough, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Furruckabad.

Mr. Ralph T. H. Griffith, M.A., Principal of the Benares College, to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Province, during the absence on leave of Mr. Matthew Kempson, M.A., or until further orders.

Mr. William Henry Wright, B.A., Professor of Literature, to officiate as Principal of the Benares College, as a temporary arrangement.

During Mr. Griffith's absence on deputation, Mr. Archibald Edward Gough, B.A., Anglo Sanskrit Professor, Benares College, to exercise control of the Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Departments, in addition to his ordinary duties.

Surgeon John Jones, M. D., to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Allahabad.

Surgeon-Major G. E. Pemberton to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Ghazeepore.

Mr. Philip James White to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Jaloun, as a temporary arrangement.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Committee for the College and University of Allahabad :—

Hon'ble R. Spankie, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.

J. W. Sherer, Esquire, C.S.I., Civil and Sessions Judge of Allahabad.

J. D. Sandford, Esquire, Registrar to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.

C. A. Elliott, Esquire, officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Hutchison, officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces Public Works Department.

R. T. H. Griffith, M.A officiating Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. Alfred Cotterell Tupp, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is transferred from Futtehpore to Dehra Doon.

Mr. George Adams, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, from Kirwee to Saharunpore.

Mr. William Blunt, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, from Boolundshuhur to Meerut.

Mr. Frederic Pollen, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, from Meerut to Boolundshuhur.

Mr. William Holmes, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, from Allygurh to Mynpoory.

Mr. John Cunningham Leupolt, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, from Mynpoory to Etah.

Mr. Frederic Henry Fisher, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, from Jounpore to Fandia.

Mr. John James Foot Lumsden, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, from Banda to Kirwee.

The services of Dr. Robert Moir, Superintendent, Agra Central Prison, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

Six months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 10th ultimo, is granted to Mr. Henry Augustus, Accountant, 4th grade, attached to the 1st Allahabad Division, Public Works.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. H. K. Nesbitt, Road and Ferry Fund Engineer, Allahabad District.

Privilege leave for two months, from 1st instant, is granted to Mr. J. Lyons, Overseer, 1st grade, Rajpootana State Railway.

Captain Stanton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway, vice Mr. W. C. Furnivall, M.I.C.E., transferred to the Agra District, Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Engineer, of the 2nd grade, is transferred from the Delhi to the Agra District, Rajpootana State Railway, vice Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, transferred from the latter to the former district.

Mr. H. Graves, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from 2nd to the 1st Division, Agra Canal.

Mr. A. H. Barron, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Division, Agra Canal.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH MARCH.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d to £2 10s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	"
	Wooden Ships	£2 8s. 0d.	"
	Myrabolms & Colr bds	£1 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	"
Havre.....	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland..	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
China ...	Shanghai Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	

ARRIVALS.

March.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Migrater	Hooper	Rangoon, Feb. 14.
	Hopeful	Stevenson	Mauritius, Jan. 19.
	Nachimoff (s)	Grekke	Odessa, Feb. 24.
	City of Brussels	Campbell	Liverpool, Nov. 19.
	Fidox (s)	Baker	Goa, March 22.
	Black Water	Morris	Cardiff, Nov. 5.
	H. M. S. Jumna	Richards	Suez, March 1.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Barque Doxford, Robertson, to Rangoon.

Ship Royal Visitor, Green, to Falmouth.

Ship Ambrose, Tickle, to London, Mangalore, and Tellicherry.

Ship Mongyne, Logan, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship Antrim, to Liverpool.

Steamer Nachimoff, to Odessa, Aden and Suez.

Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
21	Royal Alexandra	....Browning	.....Liverpool, Nov. 19.
	Celestial Empire	.....Hinds	.....Liverpool, Nov. 29.
22	Olga (s)	.....	London.
	Odessa (s)	.....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

North Tyne (s), 28 barrels fire clay, K Jewa ; 405 bundles hoop iron, B Jeshowjee.

Atalanta (s), 42 empty water casks, S Eduljee.

Baringa, 28 cases hardware, C Allarucka & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Sterling (s) 5 cases sherry, 6 cases claret, 2 cases sauterne, 2 cases brandy, 1 case port, 1 case liqueurs, 1 case mosselle, and 1 case oilmanstore.

North Tyne (s), 12 cases pants, Framjee Sands & Co.

Singapore (s), 2 cases perfumery, and 5 cases oilmanstores, The London A & A Company.

Anazi, 50 kegs iron nails, & 1 cask brass ware, N Chandbhoy.

The Tweed, 16 cases iron bedsteads, King, King & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Nankin, 56 barrels fire clay, R Sorabjee & Co ; 280 casks beer, and 280 casks porter, Framjee Sands & Co ; 25 cases cases sulphuric acid, E. A. Cader ; 28 cases bottled wine, and 11 boxes merchandise, W Nicol & Co ; 20 cases sulphuric acid, S Tyabjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Westminster, 25 bales wool, B Canjee.

Jane Law, 44 bales cotton, B Goolabdass.

Arethusa, 75 bales cotton, V Manchund ; 50 bales cotton, M Damjee & Co ; 195 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

Lord Ashburton, 51 bales cotton, H Liladhur.

Rialto, 2 bales cotton, Adams & Kennedy ; 50 bales cotton, Cuchan ; 51 bales cotton, H Liladhur ; 125 bales cotton, S Liladhur ; 1,000 bundles galls, D Amersey ; 100 bales cotton, V Luckumbhoy ; 25 bales cotton, G Chintamon ; 71 bales cotton, R Loya.

North Tyne (s), 38 bales cotton, Watson, Bogle & Co.

Atalanta (s), 200 cwts.—3 Head Esar ; 100 bales cotton, D Bhagobhoy ; 200 bags coffee, S Mooljee ; 49 bales cotton, B Ambaidass ; 22 bales cotton, Edward Bates and Co ; 209 packages wet dates, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

Robert Kerr, 303 bales cotton, H D Freck and Co.

City of York, 263 bales cotton, S S Mahomed ; 55 bales cotton V Kulubdass.

Simla (s), 125 bales wool, J Narondass.

Thetis, 52 bales cotton, L Tribhowndass.

Ophelia, 27 bales cotton, Behend Brothers.

Sam Mendel, 025 bales cotton, H B Touch and Co.

Acacia, 987 bundles galls, N Hormjee.

Durham (s), 1 package hide, R Mahomed ; 25 cases dry ginger, H Nanjee ; 6 cases gum, 4 cases horns, 9 bags medicine, and 26 cases peacock's feathers, H N Momed ; 4 bales hides, G H Nanjeebhoy ; 115 bags saltpeter, C Ebram ; 21 cases fishmaw and 44 bundles hides, H Khan ; 324 packages wet dates, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 91 cases ginger, Behrend Brothers ; 38 cases C stone, B Vullybhoy.

Tanjore (s), 20 bales silk, D R Sittoney.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cordova (s), 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co ; 4 bales cotton, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

Simla (s), 300 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co ; 50 bales cotton, L. Okerda & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 100 bales cotton, Jules Seigford & Co.

FROM GENOA,

Simla (s), 50 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Durham (s), 91 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co ; 350 [illegible] cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.

FOR O[illegible]

Nachimoff (s), 1,350 [illegible]

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I.,
A CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN
THE TOWN HALL
BY THE KINDNESS OF THE
BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
ON THURSDAY, 13TH APRIL, AT 9 P.M.
Particulars will be announced hereafter.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE UNLESS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GOODFELLOW—BARRAS—March 23rd, at St. Paul's, Poona, Captain G. B. Goodfellow, Bombay Staff Corps, to Hamilin [illegible], daughter of the late William Barras, of Ealeham, Middlesex, Esquire, formerly of H. M.'s 9th Lancers.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DARROCH—March 9th, at Sydenham, the wife of Captain Donald Darroch, 32nd P. N. I. Pioneers, of a daughter.

O'CONNELL—March 12th, at Pondicherry, the wife of Mr. T. J. O'Connell, Mofussil Police, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DOBBIN—March 16th, at Koomarca, Raneekhet Road, Ethel Ida, the b loved child of Captain R. A. Dobbin, 32nd Pioneers, aged 2 years and 3 months.

ENERY—March 18th, at La Martinière College, Lucknow, William Stafford, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Enery, E. I. R., Jubbulpore Line, aged 12 years, 1 month, and 7 days.

GOSS—March 20th, at Allahabad, Kathleen Maude, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Goss, aged 2 years and 2 months.

HOGG—March 14th, at Madras, Arthur Henry Seymour, the infant son of Mr. J. B. Hogg, aged 2 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871.

LORD MAYO's speech on the Financial Resolution of December 1870 is an acceptable contribution to the controversy to which that document has added increased animation. It is frank and manly, and if it be here and there slightly querulous in tone, we attribute that to the zeal and conscientiousness of a Viceroy whose thorough sincerity and desire to perform his duties honestly we have never doubted. Certainly we have never objected to the principle involved in the Resolution, if that principle be local independence in all local concerns, local dependence in all imperial concerns. But we do object if the principle be the retention of as large an amount of revenue as possible for what are called imperial purposes, and the shifting of very considerable burdens, involving increased taxation, upon the shoulders of the local taxpayers. We have always admitted that the equity of the case would have been met had the Supreme Government, cutting down its own expenditure if necessary, enabled the local Governments to start fair. But, with the greatest deference for Lord Mayo, as the Queen's representative in India, the condition we have described was not fulfilled. Had it been fulfilled and had the Provincials increased their outlay, the responsibility for the outlay and the taxation, if taxation were needed, to meet the outlay would fall properly on the Provincials. We are quite ready to admit that the grant of power to carry the moneys unexpended in one year forward to the next is a great advantage, but we are at a loss to see how it can tell in the first year, or how with the niggard assignments and without taxation, it can be made to tell at all ; so that, in all probability, the power to transfer savings will be illusory, because, working on assignments based on starvation estimates, there will be few or no savings to transfer. In short, turn it which way we can, the merit of the Financial Resolution consists solely in the principle implied, but yet to be carried out, and the demerits in the method of execution, which we are astonished that Lord Mayo, who is not a mean man, should have sanctioned.

But the mind of the Viceroy has evidently been governed by a foregone conclusion. That foregone conclusion is that, in some shape or other, increased taxation will be what he calls necessary. "It had been broadly asserted," he remarked, "and with as much audacity as inaccuracy," that the whole object of the Supreme Government was increased taxation. We, certainly, have been guilty of that broad audacity week after week, and we see no reason whatever to qualify our statements, except to admit, with the greatest readiness, that besides the forcing on of taxation, the Viceroy desired to effect a real administrative reform. But, from the declaration at Khangaon, down to the recent speech of the Viceroy, words and measures have all contributed to justify our audacity, to prove our accuracy. It is not many days since Sir Richard Temple, as the mouthpiece of Lord Mayo's Government, prided himself on having collected the largest revenue ever got together in India, and at the same time failed to say a single word on behalf of that reduction of expenditure which, as it is the only way to avoid increased taxation, should be the great object of Viceregal policy. What do we read in this very speech of His Excellency Lord Mayo ? We read that, in addition to existing expenditure, he, throughout, contemplates "future charges," both local and imperial, in other words, augmented expenditure. He enumerates "future charges" as one of the reasons for making certain services bodily over to the local Governments. In justifying the truncated assignments, and saying that they must be considered as "fixed" for a number of years, he says—"We believe that in justice to other public claims which are certain hereafter to be made on imperial revenue, in view of increased charges from the payment of interest and other objects, that we cannot without recourse to large additional imperial taxation increase this sum as now fixed to any very considerable amount. We know that if it is necessary that these sums which have been hitherto allotted for this purpose can be increased by local taxation, in a manner much less burdensome and much less offensive to the people than they could be by imperial taxation, [if it] it is necessary or desirable to spend money, that money must come from some source." What follows from this? That if the Supreme Government goes on spending at the present rate, the "claims certain to be made hereafter on imperial revenue" will have to be met by imperial taxation, unless we return to deficits or fall in love with loans; and that, at once, the Local Governments will have to do, what Lord Mayo views with the greatest apprehension, they will have to "increase the burdens of the people." Therefore, we say, the object of the Financial Resolution not only was, but was foreseen to be the very thing which we have, "with as much audacity" as accuracy condemned; the thing which Lord Mayo, in a mood, slightly different from that which prevailed at Khangaon, now views with the "greatest apprehension," the thing which fills the soul of Sir Richard with ecstasy—the raising of the biggest revenues ever known !

And it is really instructive to notice the process whereby Lord Mayo thinks he shows that the object of the Government has been to "decrease and not increase taxation." His argument is that because the income-tax has been reduced to one per cent., therefore taxation has been decreased. In one sense that is plain enough. But *what* taxation? An extraordinary levy fixed at a war-rate, and collected avowedly to meet deficits brought about by head-over-heels finance, and government regardless of expense. Lord Mayo does not decrease the ordinary taxation of the country—but an exceptional and grinding levy, the harshness of which will not be forgotten. The reduction of the income-tax cannot be taken into the account as a reduction of taxation—it is the partial cessation of an act of injustice—none the less unjust because it can be made to appear unavoidable ; nor do we suppose that the Government of Lord Mayo will think itself entitled to thanks for having kept its word. But when Lord Mayo points to the reduction of the income-tax as a proof of the decrease of taxation, we may be permitted to remind him that the salt tax has been increased, that a succession tax under the name of stamps and fees has been imposed ; and moreover that the career of local taxation—which it was the great object of the Khangaon manifesto to herald, the great object of Lord Mayo to stimulate—has begun, and that no one can say to what extreme lengths it will not force its way. It is not fair to contrast, as Lord Mayo does, the so-called remissions of taxation—meaning the cessation of an exceptional rate of income-tax—with the sums which the Supreme Government have obliged the local Governments to raise. The local levies will be "real taxation" imposed to cover deficits artificially created by the Supreme Government in order to benefit itself, as Sir Richard Temple avowed ; whereas, we repeat, the diminution of the income-tax is the cessation of a levy imposed for a special purpose, the purpose having been more than fulfilled. The Supreme Government has made a good thing, at least if revenue only be looked at, out of both transactions ; for it has secured a surplus by the income-tax and has shunted heavy liabilities by means of the Financial Resolution. All this is the natural consequence of Lord Mayo's foregone conclusion that a large expenditure is one of the chief ends of Government ; for, of course, to spend largely and maintain public honour a Government must tax largely—locally or imperially matters little—and maintain a large and increasing discontent. If Lord Mayo wishes to decrease taxation, he can only attain his object by reducing expenditure ; by making his aim the smallest possible outlay yielding the largest possible results. If he is bent on immense public works to be paid for out of loans he ought to provide an interest fund not out of new taxes—the impending local taxes to wit—but out of retrenchments. The way to retrenchment has been indicated by Mr. Robinson and Mr. Chapman. But expenditure is still the order of the day, and we have shown, the belief of Lord Mayo notwithstanding, that, although it may be audacious, it is not inaccurate to say that the object, or, if the phrase is preferred, one of the objects of the Financial Resolution was to enable the Supreme Government to carry out its policy of expenditure, and to force on the local Governments the policy and the odium of increased taxation.

KNOWING the anxiety of the Bombay Government on the subject may we congratulate them on the official statement, made by the Financial Department through the Viceroy, that they will only have to make up £26,265 ? Is this correct ? Has the Viceroy been accurately informed ? Has the information thus vouchsafed to the universe reached our Secretariat ? We have dealt with the general questions raised by Lord Mayo elsewhere, and at present we can only say that the special statement published through the Viceroy is one which we receive with respectful suspicion. At all events, be the amount £26,000 or £60,000, we protest against the comparison between the sum, and the total of the income-tax reductions. We should have thought that His Excellency would have been superior to the device of trying to make capital by setting the abolition of taxation avowedly temporary against the creation of taxation avowedly permanent.

THE construction of a wire tramway from the Mayo Mines to Miani, in the salt range of the Punjab, has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

THE Supreme Government has approved of a proposal for the classification of the money-trading classes, in the general census of 1871.

A MADRAS journal chronicles amongst its local intelligence that H. E. the Governor of the Madras presidency lost his walking-stick the other day ! A reward had been offered and the police set in motion, but with no success.

THE "Mofussilite" learns that some changes will shortly take place in the Staff at Umballa. It is rumoured that Major Fortescue is to proceed to Europe on furlough, and that Captain Robertson is to become his "locum tenens." It is also said that Captain Lambert contemplates leaving for Europe.

IT is said by a Calcutta contemporary that considerable reductions are likely to be made in the Alienation Settlement Department of the Northern and Southern Divisions of Bombay, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Etheridge and Mr. Pestonjee, two valuable officers of the department, are to be provided for elsewhere.

THE astounding information is conveyed to us by a Burmese paper, that a young white elephant, recently captured, "is being suckled by females who are forced by the Mandalay authorities to perform this maternal office to the animal, whilst their own children are given away to other women to nurse."

IT is reported that the Police Administration of the North-east Frontier of Bengal is to be transferred from the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Commissioner of Assam from the 1st of April next. All internal arrangements relative to the organization and economy of the aforesaid force on the Eastern Frontier will, in future, be made by the Commissioner, while all appointments in the department, as heretofore, will be made by the Government of Bengal.

LORD MAYO, accompanied by Major O. T. Burne, Private Secretary, and Colonel Randall, will leave Calcutta on the evening of the 2nd proximo for Beehea (on the E. I. Railway), from whence they will proceed to inspect the Soane irrigation works at Deyree on the 3rd and 4th. On the 5th His Excellency will proceed via Sasseram to Mogul Serai, where he will take the mid-night train for Allahabad, arriving at six o'clock on the morning of the 6th, on which day the rest of the Council will meet the Governor-General here. Lady Mayo will, it is believed, halt for rest at Benares, and join the Viceroy at Cawnpore, the whole party proceeding to Lucknow on the evening of the 8th April.

THE Tinnevelly correspondent of a Madras contemporary, writing on the 17th instant, says—"The Local Fund's Overseer D. W. P., who had become approver, before the magistrate, in the case of Sub-Engineer Colquhoun and others, and who so strangely contradicted in the Sessions all that he had sworn to before the magistrate, was yesterday committed to take his trial at the next Sessions for wilful perjury, when it is expected some startling disclosures will made. A European inspector of police has been suspended from duty, in consequence of some misconduct connected with Colquhoun's case. He will be put on his trial, it is supposed, as soon as the great trial has terminated."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PARIS INSURRECTION.

LONDON, 23RD MARCH, NOON.

A demonstration took place in Paris to-day when the insurgents fired into the crowd, killing thirty.

The Paris journals boldly denounce the insurrection in spite of threats of their suppression.

In the National Assembly yesterday M. Jules Favre read a letter from Count Bismarck, in which he accuses Paris with not having conformed to the preliminary stipulations, and threatening to bombard the city if its engagements are not kept.

Count Bismarck has been named (made) Prince.

The Bey of Tunis has signed a treaty with Italy.

LONDON, 23RD MARCH, EVENING.

An early termination of the state of anarchy in Paris is expected.

LONDON, 23RD MARCH, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was very firm.

Fair Dhollera 6d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes.. £13,250,000, Inc. £250,000.
Bills discounted. £23,187,500, Dec. £562,500.
Bullion .....£22,000,000, Inc. £125,000.

[*By Indian Telegraph.*]

SINGAPORE, 24TH MARCH, 10-16 A.M.

Telegraphic communication with Batavia is interrupted.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Tanjore, Captain A. H. Johnson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail, and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs C W Moss and infant
Mr and Mrs George Dale and two children
Miss Gedick
Mrs Gedick and five children
Mrs F W Ling and two infants
Major and Mrs D Grant and four children
Mrs Mosse
Captain and Mrs H F Richard and six children
Colonel and Mrs Mackenzie and infant
Mr H D Mackenzie
Mr E Blanchett
Mr J March
Mr H Davey
Mr Edward Buckland.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs J B Ironside and child
Mr and Mrs Neil Macdonald
Mr W H Wilson
Mr W K Brown
Mr J A Bayle
Captain and Mrs Dayrell
Mr T W Anderson
Mr Dunlop Anderson
Mr and Mrs J R Manning
Lieut.-Colonel J G Medley, R E
Miss Steel
Mr H W Barker
Misses G and T Grant and two Misses Grant
Mr G E Porter
Mr Hordern
Mr E Westmacott
Mr and Mrs Howard
Captain Seton
Colonel T B Butt.

FOR SUEZ.

Sir Percy and Lady Burrett
Mr Burrett
Mr F T Ralli
Mr G Orgoute
Mr A Demetridi
Mr Hore.
Mr A Ralli

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

THE troopship Jumna, Commander F. W. Richards, arrived in harbour, with troops from England, yesterday morning. She left Suez on the 9th inst. She brings the 72nd Regiment for Umballa ; and small drafts of the 2nd Battalion 1st Foot for Morar, 1st Battalion 11th Foot for Morar, 37th Foot for Mean Meer, 105th Foot for Meerut, 15th Hussars for Mhow, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot for Secunderabad, and 2nd Battalion 49th Foot for Poona. Appended is a list of the officers, &c., who have come by the Jumna :—

72ND REGIMENT.

Lieut-Colonel W Payne, C B, 72nd Highlanders
Major M Beresford, 72nd Highlanders
Major F Brownlow, 72nd Highlanders
Captain C S Clarke, wife and two children, 72nd Highlanders
Captain Murray, wife and three children, 72nd Highlanders
Captain Simpson, 72nd Highlanders
Captain Sherlock, and wife, 72nd Highlanders
Captain Guinness, 72nd Highlanders
Captain Urquhart, 72nd Highlanders
Captain Kelsey, 72nd Highlanders
Captain Tingcombe, 72nd Highlanders
Lieutenant Frome, 72nd Highlanders
Lieutenant Garnett, 72nd Highlanders
Lieutenant Musgrave, 72nd Highlanders
Lieutenant Gildea, 72nd Highlanders
Lieutenant Barstow, 72nd Highlanders
Lieutenant Spens, 72nd Highlanders
Lieutenant Hunt, 72nd Highlanders
Lieutenant Hamilton, and wife, 72nd Highlanders
Lieutenant Lendrum, 72nd Highlanders
Lieutenant Roberts, 72nd Highlanders
Ensign Kane, 72nd Highlanders
Ensign Murray, 72nd Highlanders
Ensign Trant, 72nd Highlanders
Ensign Holland, 72nd Highlanders
Ensign Wallace, 72nd Highlanders
Ensign Ferguson, 72nd Highlanders
Paymaster Cassidy, wife and child, 72nd Highlanders
Adjutant Thompson, 72nd Highlanders
Quartermaster Smith, wife and three children, 72nd Highlanders
Surgeon Meane, wife and child, 72nd Highlanders
Assistant Surgeon Davies, 72nd Highlanders
Assistant Surgeon Nash, 72nd Highlanders
Thirty-three officers, seven ladies, ten children, and two female servants
907 men, 102 women, and 107 children

DETAILS.

Captain G Taylor, 49th Regt
Lieutenant R F Gilbert, 49th Regiment
Lieutenant E A Des Barres, 49th Regiment
Lieut A C Hunt, 5th Lancers
Cornet F H Haynes, 21st Hussars
Lieut-Colonel W H Stanley, Royal Artillery
Captain C L Eswangr, Royal Artillery
Captain A H Dawson, Royal Artillery
Captain S Barry, Royal Artillery
Captain J G Gillies, Royal Artillery
Assistant Surgeon J H Hunt, Royal Artillery
Veterinary Surgeon H Marshall, Royal Artillery
Lieutenant G W Hargreave, 1-5th Regiment
Major C Barlow, 2-10th Regiment
Captain G E Bulger, 2-10th Regiment
Captain G H Turner, 1-17th Regiment
Lieutenant C J Broomhead, 2-24th Regiment
Captain H C Sharp, 26th Regt
Lieut F G Maltby, 105th Regiment
Lieutenant F Dawson, 106th Regiment
Captain M N Rind, 107th Regiment
Assistant Surgeon J Bourke, Staff
Assistant Surgeon H Comerford, Staff
Assistant Surgeon M G Ryan, Staff
Assistant Surgeon H Wayhom, Staff
Assistant Surgeon D Oughton, Staff
Assistant Surgeon J Munday, Staff
Hon Ensign W C Tarleton
Twenty-seven officers, three ladies, eight children, and two female servants.
Forty-four men, eight women, and seventeen children.

CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, of yesterday's date, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops, received from the cotton districts :—

BROACH, 22nd March.—Our receipts have increased considerably since I last reported, but prices remain much higher than Liverpool advices would warrant. About 1,200 bales have changed hands at rates varying from Rs. 188 to Rs. 195. The Broach crop of this year may generally be said to be tender and somewhat uneven in staple, and the amount of stain and discolouration apparent fully confirms my earlier reports, that the more advanced portions of it had suffered from cloudy and moist weather. The Dehej, Bara, and Jumboosser districts are sending cotton of a very high class, but such is not yet procurable in quantity. The production of Churka cotton is limited and selection is most unsatisfactory, the usual devices of exposing to the night dews, admixture of sand, &c., for gain in weight having been resorted to. In Randere considerable business has been done, but in Surat there has not been so much activity. The crop from the Nerbudda to the Taptee is much below that of Broach as regards staple, colour, cleanliness and silkiness, but around Randere some really excellent cotton has been grown. Ahmedabad continues to receive small supplies of Larria, for which, however, exorbitant rates are demanded.

WURDHA (HINGUNGHAT), 22nd.—During the past week little has been doing in our market, about 200 candies being all that arrived. At Hingunghat the arrivals during the past week amount to about 100 candies of pretty good quality ; there is however a considerable stock of inferior cotton in that market which has of late been in demand, and is being sent to Bombay in half-pressed bales, which, it is generally believed among the dealers, is a safer spec now-a-days, and so it would be if they can manage to dispose of it *cela va sans dire* at a good limit. Not a half-pressed bale of what may be called fair Hinguughat has been sent from here for the last three weeks. The weather continues fine.

GOMRAWUTTEE, 22nd.—Our suplies are still a good deal short of what they were before the Hoolee. There is however plenty of cotton in the districts, which must soon find its way to market.

AKOLE, 22nd.—In my last report I mentioned that in all probability the receipts would show very small in the week under notice for reasons therein given, which would doubtless have been the case but for the favourable advices received from the home side. Dealers on receipt of this news rushed into the market, some having considerable contracts in hand for short date, and prices rapidly increased until they reached the equivalent of Rs. 186 per Bombay candy, an advance of Rs. 8 per candy over the previous week. To-day a duller feeling prevails, and the rate may be quoted equal to about Rs. 180 per candy. Supplies during the past week amounted to 1,000 candies, the advance having encouraged the Coonbees to bring their cotton forward earlier than they otherwise would have done.

KHANGAUM, 22nd.—The weather during the past week has been favourable. Our supplies are increasing daily, about 2,500 candies having been received last week. Supplies would be still larger, but the labourers are now employed getting in the rubbee crop, and owing also to the low prices ruling. Many of the native dealers being out of the market, a much larger quantity of jerry (Akote) cotton is coming in here than in previous seasons, as the demand in the districts is much decreased.

SHEAGAUM, 22nd.—Our arr

and I have taken note of what has happened. ...rm, with this judgment of the Second Division ...my hand, and without fear of contradiction, that ...idence of the witnesses for the prosecution, amongst ...n Khundoo Sing, is at all events quite insufficient to ...stain the conviction of these two prisoners of any fraud whatever—not of the fraud of causing evidence to disappear, because the same judgment authorises me to state as a law that a man cannot be guilty of an offence of suppressing evidence of his own guilt—not of any particular act of fraud, because the same judgment has given this conclusion, that the evidence is untrustworthy for reasons founded on law. I was as well aware as my learned friend of the difficulty of going into particular facts, but if my learned friend had had the ill fortune to be here two days as I was in the matter of appea., he would have known that the objections of these witnesses are objections founded on law and nothing but law, and that the main ground on which the sufficiency of the evidence for the conviction was attacked was that it was the evidence of an accomplice and of other untrustworthy persons uncorroborated on any material points. One of these persons was said to be Khundoo Sing. Now, Khundoo Sing, as I said before, must be considered to be struck clean out of the case by Mr. Pritchard himself, who, in his extraordinary capacity of prosecutor, has put him in the fair way of being tried—whether of being convicted or not depends merely on considerations on which I would rather not enter in this place. Now, my Lords, for the third time I shall endeavour to tell your Lordships what this case is found to be by the magistrate and by the lower Court. Three persons, of whom one is now discharged, were each sentenced by Mr. Pritchard, acting in his summary jurisdiction, to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months and fined Rs. 1,000 and three months in extension of the sentence in default of payment, and the reasons given for this conviction I take not from the statement of the witnesses, but from the finding itself, and they are these—that Shalligram, the purveyor of material to the Public Works Department in Khandeish, supplied them on indents of the second and third defendants, that is to say, the two present appellants, and the bills were audited in the Executive Engineer's office, where it was the duty of the acquitted man to scrutinize them, and that Shalligram charged for a larger quantity of materials than he had really supplied, and that the acquitted men should do the rest, and that they should divide the proceeds amongst themselves after giving some gratifications to others. Mr. Pritchard found that there was no evidence of these frauds; on the contrary, he said that there was not the slightest chance of proving these, because the evidence had disappeared. He found this state of things existing, and that there was no evidence that it ever did exist. He says it rests upon the unsupported information, and that information appears to have been supplied by the man Kunnaya, who informed against the accused. The policemen made all enquiries into Kunnaya's charge. The finding goes on to say that Shalligram and the accused were arrested upon that information, but that it was not proceeded with, and then Mr. Pritchard says—"I pardoned Shalligram, there being no possibility of obtaining evidence to prove any particular charge of Shalligram's fraudulency." Now, that was as to the first, the only charge. The police, according to Mr. Pritchard, were put in great requi tion in order to find out evidence in support of this charge, and, not finding any, they came with the statement on which the present charge is founded, namely, that Shalligram and the rest had caused the evidence to disappear. Now, my Lords, I must make one remark here. It did not appear either to Mr. Pritchard or Mr. Hobart that the whole of this is illegal. It is illegal for the magistrate, for a magistrate to found upon suspicions of his own the offence of conspiracy, and more especially the particulars of a conspiracy of which there is not, and according to his own statement there cannot be, apossibility of obtaining evidence to prove it in any one particular. Mr. Pritchard even naively says, "It is necessary to refer to these matters, although they are not fully set forth in the evidence recorded, and not affecting the innocence or guilt of the accused of the offence with which they are now charged, for a full understanding of the case; it is necessary so as to understand the manner in which these proceedings arose." My Lords, I must object to that. This is one of the numerous instances which have occurred of late in this country tending to show that we are departing from the wise and humane method of criminal procedure which has been adopted certainly since the Revolution, and which has been in England in full force since the commencement of the present dynasty—I mean the abstaining from giving a word of evidence unnecessarily of a general plot or conspiracy till you have given the evidence of the persons said to have plotted it. We know, my Lords, the history of jurisprudence. It needs only to be referred to for numerous instances of the fact that has been the ready way of tyranny and corruption to destroy innocent victims. We know that this was done with the plots of the reign of Charles II.—the Titus Oate's plot, the Rye House plot, which involved so many persons utterly innocent of all part therein. [Mr. Anstey here quoted some cases.] Now, my Lords, he proceeded, if this was really a case in which the information of Kunnaya was material, why was he not called? There is nothing heard of him from first to last. It is evident that Kunnaya is only an informer; but he only speaks to the general system of frauds against the Public Works Department, and, that being so, it is most monstrous that Kunnaya's statements (he not being called, and therefore not having proved his statement on oath) should be used in this sort of way—made the ground, so to speak, of that illegal finding of the magistrate, which in its turn is made the basis of the whole illegal superstructure. But that is not all. It is a maxim of our established criminal practice that an issue shall be proved by the best evidence of which the nature of the case admits. Now, has it been so proved here? The prisoners were convicted of causing the books of Shalligram to disappear, and the findings fluctuated a good deal between positive proof of destruction of the books and no proof at all of their destruction, and something is said to each of the ones of proof being on the other side. Nay, more, Shalligram, whose books are in question is referred to as all authority by Mr. Pritchard. Mr. ——

The Chief Justice interrupted Mr. Anstey as he was proceeding to refer to Mr. Pritchard's finding, his Lordship reminding him at present Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa only were concerned, and that Cassinath Dinkur had no connection with the present case.

Mr. Anstey then proceeded to refer to his second point, which was that the confessions could not and ought not to be used to supply what was worthless in the first case.

The Chief Justice said there was no doubt that the statements of Kunnaya and all that regarded Shalligram were out of the case. What had been referred to by Mr. Anstey had, his Lordship thought, merely been put in by Mr. Pritchard by way of explanation, simply for the purpose of giving some historical information.

Mr. Anstey—On Kunnaya's part of it I have finished my observations, and I now come to the next point—namely, that the best evidence which the nature of the case admitted ought to have been obtained, and to say that that fact was damnatory of all Mr. Pritchard's proceedings in this case. Mr. Pritchard says he was told by Kunnaya and the two policemen that they had obtained evidence, which seemed to show that Kunnaya and the man who had escaped (Ballajee Gunnesh), and these three persons (the two present appellants and Cassinath Dinkur) had abetted the destruction of Shalligram's books. At first, only the second appellant and Khundoo Sing were so charged; but afterwards the police, enlarging the borders of their execution, took in all the others. It is noticeable here that Mr. Pritchard deliberately excludes from the enumeration Shalligram himself. He says they abetted the destruction of the books, but it is clear he does not intend to include Shalligram among the criminals, for immediately afterwards he gives him a pardon. I am going to show that pardon was illegal, and that Mr. Pritchard could not properly give it. [Mr. Anstey here quoted the sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure referring to the granting of pardons, one of which states that "If any person accepts a tender of pardon under this section he shall be examined as a witness in the case."] My Lords (proceeded Mr. Anstey), Mr. Pritchard gave this man, as appears from his own findings, a pardon either without any such condition at all, or without insisting on conditions of it; in fact, said to the man—"You shall betray your associates, but you shall not be called as a witness." Now, my Lords, Mr. Pritchard justifies this in his finding. He says that the pardon was granted for the purpose of inducing Shalligram to speak, and that when it was looked to it was found to be so ample that it took in every offence committed by this man, and not known of at the time it was granted, and that therefore it had not been thought fair to bring him to his trial. That is not the question, but Mr. Pritchard is blamed by those who support the present appeal, on the ground that he did not produce Shalligram as a witness, and ask him as a witness the simple question, "Where are your books?" but, on the contrary, Mr. Pritchard takes the bad, rotten evidence of policemen and relies on their evidence in his findings, although all that is contained in his finding is—We say that the books have disappeared, because we (the police) cannot find them." It is not even the best secondary evidence that the nature of the case admits of, though he had no right to go into secondary evidence at all, and ought to have produced direct evidence of the prisoners' guilt. And having looked through the whole of the evidence, I take it upon myself to say that there is not a shred of reliable proof that the books have disappeared much less of their destruction. Shalligram has been in Mr. Pritchard's jurisdiction, and confabulating with him and his people from that time to this, and yet, my Lords, he has never been called.

The Chief Justice—But, Mr. Anstey, there is no evidence that he has been confabulating.

Mr. Anstey—Yes; Mr. Pritchard refers to Shalligram and the information which he gets from him.

The Chief Justice—He refers to him somewhat irregularly no doubt, but not as against your clients, as I understand, and not in point of fact against any of the prisoners.

Mr. Anstey—What I am remarking upon is, that it is secondary evidence which he gives, and is, besides, that of persons who must have derived their information, if at all, from Shalligram himself and the two policemen—these are the two policemen and Shalligram's son and Shalligram's metha—but Shalligram himself is carefully eschewed. The policemen say, "The books have disappeared, because we have searched for them and cannot find them." But I say that is only secondary evidence which may be taken for its value only after the better sources of evidence have been explored and exhausted. Why, the head of the department, Captain Thompson, was accessible, and might have been asked, and might at once have furnished the information] to go directly to the proof or disproof of the charge, the question being whether there was any offence concealed. The evidence of the head of the department against whom personally the offence, according to the statement of the informers, had been committed, was most material. But what does Mr. Pritchard do about Captain Thompson? He says Captain Thompson's evidence was most material, and would have had an important bearing upon the decision of the case, but that Captain Thompson sent in an untruthful medical report of his health; and although at that time he, to the knowledge of Mr. Pritchard, was attending to his other duties, he pretended that he was too ill to come to the Court; and Mr. Pritchard says—"I certainly shall not adjourn the case for the purpose of taking his evidence." No, my Lords; but Mr. Pritchard, who certainly did not shrink from the disagreeable duty of issuing warrants to attach the persons of disobedient witnesses, might have compelled Captain Thompson's attendance, for that gentleman was at that time only a few miles from where the inquiry was going on. And therefore, I say, the rule that the best evidence which the nature of the case admits of has not been obtained, nor even sought for in order to arrive at the findings and conviction. Then, my Lords, we come to another error in law. It seems to have occurred to Mr. Pritchard—or it may have been suggested by some vakeel—that Khundoo Sing, who was one of the three persons who stood at that bar and whom Mr. Pritchard acquitted on that occasion, was not a trustworthy witness and ought not to have been received at all as a witness against his fellow-accused in a case where the very first sentence which he utters, inculpatory of them and inculpatory of himself also, distinctly admitted the guilt which he had previously denied on arraignment, and on which the magistrate, the prosecutor, who was examining him, had himself acquitted him. That is not the case of a pardon, that is the case of an acquittal of a prisoner, one of three, whilst the trial is proceeding, to be called immediately afterwards with indecent openness to give evidence against those in whose defence he had just before been taking part. Well, my Lords, the opinion of the judge in the Court above upon that point is very curious, and so is the opinion of Mr. Pritchard. The opinion, more particularly with regard to Shalligram, seems to be that the thing had better not have been done, but having been done there was no reason why they should not rely upon the results of what they had done. If that principle of interpretation is to be adopted, we had better rebuild these sections of the Penal Code, which were introduced for the protection of the Queen's subjects, and particularly native subjects, against the tyranny of officials in the mofussil. Mr. Shantaram Narayen draws my attention to another case which establishes the illegality of the pardon to Shalligram, that of the Queen versus Remedios, reported in the Third Bombay High Court Criminal Appeal Cases, page 59, where Chief Justice Couch and Justices Newton and Warden held that a magistrate had no power to tender a pardon in a case to be tried by himself, but only in cases of offences triable by a Court of Session. Now, this case was certainly triable by Mr. Pritchard himself, for he tried it.

The Chief Justice—Mr. Pritchard says so himself, Mr. Anstey. He admits he had no power to give a pardon.

Mr. Anstey—Then, my Lord, we have lost that evidence for ever. I do not mean that Mr. Pritchard has lost it, but my clients have lost it, while he severs from those with whom he is accused by accepting the pardon.

The Chief Justice—There were no charges sworn against him.

Mr. Anstey—Yes, he was arrested with the others.

The Chief Justice—And discharged.

Mr. Anstey—Not discharged, but pardoned.

The Chief Justice—Was not he discharged from arrest?

Mr. Anstey—Yes, but he was pardoned. The power to pardon is given expressly for the purpose of having the person to give evidence. The code says the pardoned man "shall be examined."

The Chief Justice—But will you tell me what was the good of examining witnesses after the men had confessed?

Mr. Anstey—I can only answer that as I have answered already, that it is impossible for me to divine what the opinion of the Court may be with regard to those confessions by and bye, and it shall never be said that this appeal is lost through my carelessness. It may be your Lordships are of opinion that the confessions are worthless, and in that case what I am now saying is worthless; but it may be your opinion that they are entitled to a certain amount of credit, and capable of being strengthened by the rest of the evidence in the case which was taken in the presence and hearing of the three prisoners, and was taken against all three.

The Chief Justice—There was nothing I know of to prevent your clients calling Shalligram. But in point of fact they did not do so. The question is whether that plea was taken fairly or not. The Judge of the Court of Appeal was asked to go into the matter and did not do so, and my brothers Lloyd and Kemball thought it an error in procedure in not doing so, and directed an enquiry in order to repair his error. This enquiry has taken place, and the question for you to discuss is whether or not these confessions require to be confirmed.

Mr. Anstey—But your Lordships have said you have already made up your minds.

The Chief Justice—Our impression is against you, but you ought to keep the discussion within due bounds. At present we see no reason for dissenting from the opinion of Mr. Hobart, and, moreover, we choose to limit our view to the evidence taken before Mr. Hobart previously to the sanction to prosecute Govind Narain, which is in your favour.

Mr. Anstey—My Lord, I must say at once that our principal argument on which I impeach these confessions is the *mala fides* evident on the face of every one of Mr. Pritchard's proceedings—the *animus malus* and *mala fides* from first to last; and when I have gone through this case, I intend to use the results which I imagine I shall have gained by the analysis in order to ask your Lordships to discredit Mr. Pritchard as judge and informer throughout.

The Chief Justice—There must be no allusion to that, Mr. Anstey. That is not before the Court.

Mr. Anstey—My Lord, it is part of the record in this case.

The Chief Justice—It has been sent up, but it is not part of the records in this case.

Mr. Anstey—My Lord, with great submission I would show your Lordship the passage which makes it part of the record, and it is not my fault if Mr. Hobart and Mr. Pritchard has introduced it. Your Lordship will find amongst the continuance of this special enquiry in this present appeal this classicum—"27th January 1871.—Mr. Pritchard informs the Court that his presence is urgently required in the Court of the Assistant Sessions Judge to prosecute other proceedings, this case is adjourned till to-morrow, there being no formal sitting." And then further back you will find that on the 25th application is made to the Court to give its supersession of the sanction previously given leave to prosecute Sai Nursapa and Govind Narain for the saying false evidence in other terms as well as the terms previously mentioned.

The Chief Justice—This does not make the trial before Mr. Tagore any part of the proceedings in this case. Even if the Sessions Judge had sent them up as part of the proceedings in this case we would not allow them to be part of the enquiry. What would you have said if Mr. Tagore, instead of acquitting your client, had convicted him? Would you have said it was admissible to look at it?

Mr. Anstey—If I am in error, your Lordships have set the example, for you have referred to what was said on that day.

The Chief Justice—I have not done so. I did not refer to what took place after that sanction was given before Mr. Tagore in the slightest degree. I said the giving of that sanction was calculated to intimidate witnesses; but as to what took place before Mr. Tagore it has nothing to do with the enquiry here in this case.

Mr. Anstey said that three weeks ago Mr. Shantaram Narayen had asked his Lordship what was meant by the Khandeish case, and his Lordship was pleased to say the case of appeal, as well as the cases incidental to or arising out of it.

The Chief Justice—How does that make this part of the record?

Mr. Anstey—If I have misunderstood your Lordship I am sorry, but that was why I said it.

The Chief Justice—My remark ought not to have led to any such conclusion, and because there are several cases from Khandeish is no reason why you should be at liberty to refer to the others.

Mr. Anstey—If I am not to be at liberty to refer to what took place since the appeal was heard, why then I am thrown back on the original evidence. My Lords, the last observation I have to make upon the errors in law which, according to my former contention, and which contention I still insist upon, altogether vitiate what was done on a former occasion if the confessions are not allowed to stand is this. It was distinctly laid down by Mr. Pritchard as law, and affirmed by the Judge of the lower Court, that the rule against the sufficiency of evidence of accomplices does not apply except in the following cases—first, where he profits or has hopes to profit from the crime; secondly, where he has been privy to the whole plot and not merely as a part of it; thirdly, or if charged as an actor, acting throughout not merely in one portion of it; fourthly, unless he was acting as a principal and not as a servant; and fifthly, be is likely, if tried upon the evidence as it stands, to be himself convicted, so in like manner he ceases to be an accomplice when acquitted, and secondly when a *nolle prosequi* has been entered. The consequence of that ruling is th is, that he may run his chance of an acquittal, or he may in the middle of the case have recourse to a *nolle prosequi*. In either case he ceases to be an accomplice, although the very first word of his evidence shows him to be an accomplice, and when your Lordships suggest that it is like the case of a person pleading guilty, I say with submission that it is not so simple a case as that, but what has happened is that Mr. Pritchard and Court has been rather like the case of a person who, having undergone several days of trial, has at last had recourse to the prosecution for a compromise, which is a very different case indeed from pleading guilty on an arraignment which your Lordships know he cannot retract as a plea of not guilty till he has permission of the Court. Now, my Lord, I come to what has been done in furtherance or otherwise than in furtherance of the reference to the Second Division Court sent back for investigation into the circumstances under which the alleged confessions were obtained. My Lord, I say that the manner in which that enquiry has been worked is such as entirely to defeat the intention of your Lordships, who ordered it. I say it was impossible for Mr. Hobart, if he had been even the wisest, most learned, and the politest of judges in the mofussil, could have brought that enquiry to any thing like an adequate end with the help of the instrument he was induced to employ in the working of it. My Lord, I take equally with indifference for granted the guilt or innocence of Mr. Pritchard—it is indifferent to me whether the guilt charged upon him in the petitions of appeal, the petition to the lower Court and the petition to this Court——

The Chief Justice—Mr. Pritchard is not named in either.

Mr. Anstey—Well, I can only speak with reserve of the *durkhast*, which I have not seen, a translation of which have not seen.

The Chief Justice—Well, Mr. Anstey, here it is. His Lordship here read the following durkhast:—

"To the Sessions Judge.

"Sir,—Your humble petitioners, Cassinath Dinkur, Govind Narain, and Sai Nursapa beg to observe—

"(1). That according to the Penal Code, section 201, it is necessary for the commission of the offence that the evidence against a third person should be made to disappear, which has not been done in this case.

"(2). The Magistrate has no authority (jurisdiction) to investigate the case.

"(3). According to Act II. of 1855 books before they could be admitted as evidence must be proved in a particular manner. As the books referring to this case were not proved in that manner they could not be put in as evidence.

"(4). There was a mistake in law in admitting Kandu Sing as a witness.

"(5). It was a mistake to receive additional evidence in same places in this Court.

"(6). The following issues should be inquired into and determined after taking evidence—

"(a). Whether the confessions of Govind Narain and Sai Nursapa were made against their will.

"(b). Whether the police people accompanied all or some of the witnesses in this case on their way to the Court; and whether after their having come to give evidence they were under the restraint of the police.

"(c). Whether there was any hindrance to private conversation taking place between the appellants and their vakeels.

"We humbly request that evidence we produce regarding these points may be admitted and the case be decided accordingly.

"(Sd.) KRISNAJEE HARI, Vakeel.
VENAYEKRAO TRIMBUCK GOLE, Vakeel.

"18th July 1870."

Mr. Anstey—Well, my Lord, this is the 22nd of March, and this is the first time it has been read to me or communicated to me, and its unfortunate rejection made by the judge, made it impossible for me to become acquainted with it sooner. The rejection of it on that occasion and its very refusal to make it part of the record——

The Chief Justice (sharply)—Has given rise to many misapprehensions.

Mr. Anstey—My Lord, it may have given rise to misapprehensions, but I say also that the construction of that document—now that it is read, I say its meaning is to charge the person who took the confessions. It says the confessions were taken——

The Chief Justice—It simply says the confessions were taken against their will.

Mr. Anstey—Surely if their confessions were taken against their will, great was the guilt of the person who took them.

The Chief Justice—It simply says the confessions were against their will.

Mr. Anstey—Well, I say it is perfectly indifferent to me whether the statements contained in the dharkhast are true or false. If that statement be false that the expressions were voluntary and freely obtained, or if they were obtained by illegal means, undue influence, torture and so forth, in either case the person selected to make the inquiry ought not to have been the person against whom, if not in express terms, yet by inevitable inference the accusation pointed. I say that is the preliminary, but fundamental, error in Mr. Hobart's mode of proceeding. It was never contemplated by the Second Division Court. It was for Mr. Hobart himself to have made the inquiry, giving only notice—to whom?—to Mr. Pritchard? No, but to the Government Prosecutor. My Lord, I feel myself in chains, in shackles, in restraint, if I don't refer to pieces of evidence, and seem to neglect my duty to my clients, and if I do I also seem to transgress the peremptory order your Lordships addressed to me a few months ago not to travel out of the records; but here is an affidavit which states what is not stated in the records of Mr. Hobart's procedure.

The Chief Justice—When was it filed, Mr. Anstey?

Mr. Anstey—I do not know, my Lord. It is a translation which I have of a native document. Mr. Shantaram perhaps knows.

The Chief Justice—Whose affidavit is it?

Mr. Anstey—Govind Narain's.

Mr. McCulloch objected to the affidavit being received, and his objection was sustained.

[We defer the remainder of the report of Wednesday's proceedings till another day.]

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB.

THE following communication (which we find in the Punjab Revenue Report, just received,) was addressed by Mr. Thornton, secretary to the Punjab Government, to Mr. J. A. E. Miller, secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, dated Lahore, 23rd February 1871:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Report on the Revenue Administration for 1869-70, and to offer the following remarks thereupon.

Paragraph 4.—The increase of Land Revenue was Rs. 1,58,272, of which the sum of Rs. 1,16,665 is due to revision of assessment in the districts of Lahore and Gujeranwala. This is independent of an increase of Rs. 2,77,986 in the "Miscellaneous and Miscellaneous" Revenue, mainly occruing from what is termed "Water Advantage Revenue" in the Bari Doab districts.

Para. 5.—The balances in train of liquidation amounted only to Rs. 30,868. This is in every point of view very satisfactory.

Paras. 7, 8.—Previous bad seasons necessitated some remissions in the districts of Rohtak, Sirsa, Montgomery, and Bunnoo; but against these is set-off the recovery of considerable arrears owing to improved circumstances in Ambala, Sirsa, and Hissar.

Para. 13.—Considering that the Water Advantage Revenue is due entirely to canals constructed at the cost of Government, the cession to the jaghirdars and inamdhars appears to the Lieutenant-Governor a measure of unusual liberality.

Para. 14.—The Miscellaneous Land Revenue stands at Rs. 6,00,398, of which nearly 5 lakhs accrue from grazing dues and rukhs.

Para. 15.—The increase of Rs. 75,115 in the receipts from Sadr Distillations indicates the depressed circumstances of the population; but His Honor has been glad to learn that an improvement set in during the month of November as compared with the preceding year. It is remarkable that the receipts in this branch are considerably higher those of 1866-65, and, making allowance for bad seasons, this result, coincident with an increase in the general wealth and population, is a matter of much surprise to Mr. Davies.

Para. 21.—It seems advisable to lay down some rules ensuring uniformity in respect of the sale of opium in different districts. His Honor desires to learn what is the cause of the poppy being so largely grown in the Shahpore district.

The Chief Justice—There must be no allusion to that, Mr. Anstey. That is not before the Court.

Mr. Anstey—My Lord, it is part of the record in this case.

The Chief Justice—It has been sent up, but it is not part of the records in this case.

Mr. Anstey—My Lord, with great submission I would show your Lordship the passage which makes it part of the record, and it is not my fault if Mr. Hobart and Mr. Pritchard has introduced it. Your Lordship will find amongst the continuance of this special enquiry in this present appeal this classicum—"27th January 1871.—Mr. Pritchard informs the Court that his presence is urgently required in the Court of the Assistant Sessions Judge to prosecute other proceedings, this case is adjourned till to-morrow, there being no formal sitting." And then further back you will find that on the 25th application is made to the Court to give its supersession of the sanction previously given leave to prosecute Sai Nursapa and Govind Narain for the saying false evidence in other terms as well as the terms previously mentioned.

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The Chief Justice—Mr. Pritchard is not named in either.

Mr. Anstey—Well, I can only speak with reserve of the

BARODA AND SUCHEEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Two somewhat curious reports are current. They run to the effect that the Bombay Government have proposed to the new Gaekwar the transference to them of the Amraly Mahals in Kattywar, since very lately the scene of so much mismanagement and disturbance. To compensate for this loss our Government, it is said, are willing to give an equal territory to the Gaekwar, and that in Ahmedabad. The other report is that the Nawab of Sucheen is to be made to part with Doomus, Bhimpore, Gaveesur and Oodna, all rich villages in the vicinity of Surat—the Bombay Government to make good the loss to the Nawab by a similar method as mentioned above. The idea of Government proposing the appropriation of the Nawab's villages, with some of which a number of the British subjects close by bear some close connections, seems to have been a second time started—provided what I have heard is true—since the extreme iniquities of that state have come into light.

If these reports have any foundation to stand upon, it strikes me that the public have not been taken into any confidence. For it is as evident as anything can possibly be that no question deserves more to be treated in the most open possible manner. There are not transactions affecting the interests of a few individuals on each side, but they are such as evidently affect the momentous interests of many thousands, who have for several generations enjoyed the blessings of the British rule.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

MELBOURNE, 28TH FEBRUARY.

VICTORIA.—The elections are in favour of the Ministry. Increased protection for Colonial manufactures and compulsory secular education are asked for. The defences are progressing. Gold is increasing. The harvest has proved a failure. The rates for money are unaltered. Trade continues dull.

SYDNEY.—The Ministry is combatting a strong opposition. The Treasurer calculates there will be a deficit of a third of a million. All salaries are to be reduced, except those of the Ministers. A line of telegraph is projected *viâ* Queensland to Java, which will bring England within ten days by telegraph. All articles of luxury are to be taxed 10 per cent. The weather continues wet. Petitions have been presented for the annexation of Fiji.

ADELAIDE.—There has been a splendid harvest.

NEW ZEALAND.—The natives are unsettled. Another outbreak is feared.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

THE mail steamer Abyssinia, which left Rangoon for Calcutta on Wednesday morning, had, we hear, a narrow escape, if not from actual wreck at any rate from very serious damage. In steaming down the river she had, it appears, to avoid some cotton flats which were creeping up, and in so doing nearly ran down the Avagyee which was just about to anchor. On seeing the Abyssinia bearing down on her the Avagyee put on steam and shot out of the way, the Abyssinia running right over the spot where the Avagyee had been, and on to the shore. The tide fortunately was low, but as it was the spectators expected every instant to see her crushed against the iron wharf. The suspense, however, only lasted a few seconds. The steamer made a grand effort, got off the shore, and escaped the wharf by a few inches.—*Pioneer*.

COLONEL STRACHEY'S SPEECH ON THE BUDGET.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MARCH 17.

COLONEL THE HON'BLE R. STRACHEY said that he did not propose to go into the details of the bill now before the Council. All that he desired to say was that the difference was very great between the feelings of those persons who were responsible for carrying on the administration, and finding the revenue, and also for giving proper means for carrying on the government, and those who had no such responsibility. It has been remarkable how the tone of the debate upon this bill had changed as it had travelled from one end of the room to the other, as the specific responsibility for carrying on the government has become developed in those hon'ble members who had spoken as their feelings in favour of the measure, as appeared to him, had found to arise. Whether the Government was necessarily right in what was proposed in this matter, it was not for him to say. But it was certain that every member of the Government felt most strongly the obligations placed on them to do the best for the country, and amongst other things, what was practicable. It was absolutely necessary for every statesman to consider, not only what he considers theoretically best, but what it possible. Having said this much, he would now turn to the subject, that it was his intention to support the bill. The principal point of the subject to which he would ask the attention of the Council on the present occasion was the great change which had been recently made under the orders of the Government of India in the system of financial administration. His name had been mentioned in connection with this change, and also in connection with the general subject of the finances of the country and the Public Works Department expenditure, which had been so frequently called into question. In the first place, as regards himself, he begged to disclaim any very particular credit in reference to the change which has been made in the financial administration. The mere scheme for giving practical effect to the principle which has been accepted so often was after all somewhat of a mechanical operation. The truth is, that this reform, like all others, was brought about, not by the action of any individual, but by the force, and by the necessary and proper and unavoidable results of events which have arisen in the carrying on of the government of India—events which for a long time have proved so imperative as to force upon the Government of India the definite course of action which they have recently taken. If there was any merit in the scheme that such a result would be inevitable, such merit he might claim. But there was no doubt that the actual adoption of the measure was due to the Government, and principally to the head of the Government, on whom the responsibility of carrying out the change must rest, and with himself also would rest the claim that he had taken a part in the future in taking might result. Before going on with the further remarks which he desired to make, he might say one word more in respect of the claims which he ventured to make as having a right to offer an opinion on the subject which he was about to discuss. He had now been connected with the administration of the Government of India for about fourteen years in connection with the Public Works Department. During that time he had been a member of that Government in controlling the very large expenditure, and in controlling also the very large establishment of that department. He knew personally from his own experience what was the nature of the principles by which such expenditure was controlled, and he knew also what had been the nature of the claims made on the Government of India to supply the means of expenditure, and the character of control which has been exercised in meeting these demands. Returning now to the general question to which he would specially ask the attention of the Council, the alteration in the system of financial management, and also remark on the singular difference of opinion which has arisen as to the value of the change. On the one side a certain portion of the critics have taken up the position of extreme opposition. They allege that the change would lead to the disintegration of the powers of the control of the Imperial Government, that it would also lead to extravagance and waste on the part of the local Governments, and that it would also lead to improper and injurious taxation; on the other hand, the persons who supported the change say that it does not do exactly the opposite. He admitted after all hat this was the fate of all proposals for carrying out any considerable administrative change; and, in fact, on such a subject, declamation from either party was really not of much value. For these reasons, he would ask the Council at the present moment to put before them what were the actual facts of the expenditure and revenue of the Government of India during the last ten years, and would ask them to judge for themselves as to really and what was its present position especially. He did not desire to go into statistics as to what the probable revenue and expenditure would be for the next year. The only really solid ground that any financier can have to deal with the future was carefully to measure the actual facts that have arisen in the past, and this was now what he would ask the Council to do. In the first place, the actual accounts prove that the total charge of expenditure of the Government of India during the past ten years had increased by very nearly six millions sterling. In the year 1861-62 the total charge was 44,9 0,000*l.*; in 1865-66, it was 46,300,000*l.*; in 1870-71 it was 60,310,000*l.*, showing an increase between the years 1865-66 and 1870-71 of 4,000,000*l.* It was noticeable that this increase of expenditure had also been attended by a corresponding increase of revenue, otherwise, of course, the country would have been in a state of hopeless bankruptcy. But really the state of things which admits of such an increase of expenditure as this last ten years was not less serious on account of such increase of revenue. He would now ask the Council to follow him while he explained, as briefly as possible, the elements of this great increase which, in his opinion, at the present time had been referred to altogether a wrong cause, and place the responsibility of this increased expenditure to those causes to which it was really due. The figures which he would give were based on the regular estimates for 1870-71, although he would better to express those figures approximately, and refer to the principal items of public expenditure with which we could deal, and for various reasons it was better to refer to them than to the estimates of the ensuing year, which have been given to the Council. The explanation in the present budget of the provincial charges makes it difficult to make a comparison for expenditure in past years. He had said before that the total increase of charge was 5,053,000*l.* First of all, before going into the details, he would explain that a good deal of this increase was due to the manner in which the accounts have been kept, and it was merely nominal; a good deal arose from the want of strictness in the keeping of the public accounts. Now nothing in the shape of pension was allowed, and every charge was considered as a charge in the same way as income was considered general revenue. Also there were other administration charges which have taken place, which have added on the one side to the apparent expenditure, and on the other to the apparent income. Again an important change has been made, and an important addition by the results of amalgamating the Indian Army with that of Great Britain. This was the Brandreth, and Major W. G. Davies, as the Commissioners most distinguished for the efficiency of their administration. The merits of the Settlement Commissioner, Mr. E. A. Prinsep, are, as observed by the Financial Commissioner, well known too, and, in many respects are highly appreciated by His Honor, and his record of the work of his own subordinates, founded on their performances during the year, will be a valuable guide to the Government hereafter. Mention is made of a large number of the Deputy Commissioners as doing well in this department, but is too general a manner to admit of the Lieutenant-Governor's discriminating the comparative success of each during the past year. The Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners are not mentioned at all, and I am to say, that this defect is the only one His Honor can find in the concise and business-like report submitted.

Para. 22.—The number of prosecutions for delay in paying income-tax was far too great in the Jullundhur district.

Para. 32.—The increase in the receipts from Salt and Customs of Rs. 11,33,907, due as it was to reviving prosperity, is satisfactory. Of this 7 lakhs were obtained from the Salt Range and Indus Mines, although the working expenses have been reduced. The increase in the land since the year 1864-65, amounts to Rs. 57,26,485.

Para. 37.—Drought gave an increase of no less than Rs. 739,368 to canal revenue,—mainly accruing from the Western Jumna Canal, and representing an incalculable public benefit. The Financial Commissioner justly pronounces the expenditure, viz., Rs. 14,09,848, to be enormous. The gross receipts, however, as shown by the departments (Rs. 19,85,334) are considerably underrated, and an addition of 6½ lakhs to be made on account of "Water Advantage" and "Enhanced Land Revenue," and Govind Narain may be hanged. Even these would not be nearly 26 lakhs. Nevertheless, the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that the cost of this department, if carefully scrutinized, will be found capable of considerable permanent reduction, and the subject will receive attention. He observes that the expenditure has been increased by Rs. 1,81,231 since year 1864-65.

Para. 38.—The increase of Rs. 88,906 to the nett receipts from "Stamps," attended by a diminution of the charges, is satisfactory. The revenue under this head has risen Rs. 9,10,355 since 1864-65.

Para. 53.—The rise in the gross revenue of the provinces amounted to Rs. 31½ lakhs over that of 1868-69, and to 40½ lakhs over the average of the five previous years.

Para. 61.—The recovery of all but Rs. 338 out of so large a sum as Rs. 1,42,887, due within the year speaks favorably both for the good faith of the zemindars and for the vigilance of the administration. The satistics concerning the expenditure of these advances are on the whole very encouraging.

Para. 62.—The number of cases instituted increased from 154,970 to 172,763, and 28,838 more cases were disposed of than in the year preceding. Admitting that this is a result credit

THE CALCUTTA MAIDAN.

Every city has its own peculiar boast. The memory of Babylon is still associated with its hanging gardens; the capital of the middle kingdom is chiefly known to the outer barbarian world in connection with its imperial pleasure-grounds and palaces; ancient Athens had its acropolis as modern Athens has its rock-perched fortress, and as in like manner the capital of Anglo-India has its bright, far-stretching lawn. The chief glory of Calcutta is assuredly its Maidan, the wide green plain which reaches from Alipore to Calcutta, and which is bounded on the one side by palatial Chowringhee, and on the other by the waters of the sacred Hoogly. At once the common and the parade-ground, the race-course and the cricket-field, the palæstra and the camping-ground—it plays a manifold part in the life of the great city, supplying a multitude of wants, and filling the place of a great variety of otherwise absent advantages of situation. In the first place it is peculiarly a breathing place, playing a similar part in the organization of Calcutta to that which the lungs perform in the human body. The draughts of air, the little breezes inhaled by the river at its mouth, are driven about hither and thither here, and submitted to a process of purification before being transmitted to the vital parts—to the arteries of the city. We cannot cross of a morning or evening without meeting wild little streams of air pouring now in this direction and now in that, getting purer and sweeter as they move, sweeping away low mists and clouds of malaria into the river, and imparting new life to every living thing they meet. These zephyrs generally come up with the tide, a joint sanitary commissioner, with whom they divide their hygienic labours, one taking the more material part and dealing with deceased pariahs, late *billies*, and other decayed and undesirable matter; while the other devotes itself to the searching out of unacceptable smells, and the capture and sweeping away of the various forms of lurking disembodied disease. By means of the Maidan alone this latter task can be performed; small individual gales go prowling about the back streets, capture what they can in the air, drive it on to the Maidan, where it is pounced upon and whirled away out of existence by a thousand infuriated draughts.

It is entirely from a Maidan point of view that Calcutta regards herself; from this point of view alone can she call herself the City of Palaces. Taking, say, the Chitpore Road as the point of observation, the appellation seems to be somewhat inapplicable; but from almost any spot between Chowringhee and the river its appropriateness is obvious. The splendid palace (notwithstanding its misplaced dome) of the Viceroy and the long row of grand mansions, far surpassing in size and magnificence the much-lauded dwellings of Park Lane, standing at right angles to it, which form the view of Calcutta as obtained from this point of view, convey certainly a very palatial idea of Calcutta. It is difficult to conceive a grander commencement of a city, or a grander approach to one than that formed by the lawn which leads up from the river to the doors of the merchant princes and the great English Ruler of India; nor is it at all surprising that what has been for generations of Englishmen the first near view of India, should have given occasion for the coining of such an enthusiastic and possibly exaggerated epithet to describe their impressions. It is all the Maidan's fault. The Maidan has misled the whole world as to the real character of Calcutta. Build another row of houses, as fine a row if you like, on the opposite side of the Chowringhee Road, and standing between the two you would only feel impressed by the quantity of brick and mortar so barely concealed by the dirty plaster.

The Maidan gives the people of Calcutta one of the finest pieces of turf for horse exercise to be found in the world. You can ride for miles over the most delicious short, crisp grass and never come across a single rat-hole, loose stone, or impediment of any sort. The only danger to be feared is the hurling of oneself into the moat of the Fort, the edge of which is almost concealed, as the line of vision is not broken between the top of the glacis and the line of embrasures; and this peril, though often spoken of, is, I think, more imaginary than real, for well before arriving at the precipice the stakes of the palisade would come in view. Almost every European in Calcutta appears on the Maidan at least once a day. Whether riding or walking, or driving on its skirts by the river, after the sun has gone down behind the complicated network of rigging and spars which stands out clear against the evening sky, or whether galloping round the race-course in the morning on the faithful hack, or whether playing perspiring games of cricket in *sola topees*, or following the ever white golf ball from hole to hole in a red jacket while talking the northern dialect, few there are who do not make some daily use of the city common. If you look carefully when walking or riding about, you discern a vast number of little paths each of which can be traced from outlet to inlet, some stretching almost from end to end of the plain, others only cutting off corners or crossing the narrower portions. Every one of these young roads has its own little history; it is a link on the way between some two places, in many cases, no doubt, each far beyond the limit of the green plain. Not only are they connecting links, but they must be connecting links in almost daily use, else the grass would stretch itself across and blot them out at once. Each has its own little history and its own peculiar mission. One lies, *en route*, between some fine house behind Chowringhee to some favourite walk in the Eden Gardens or some office in the city; another points to some humble *bothie* in one direction, and some equally unpretending place of business in another. Ever and anon the careful observer will notice one of these little paths to disappear, and will be touched by reflecting on the sadness and trouble which that small incident may indicate.

The grass is scrupulously mowed day after day by pitiful looking herds of kine, and asses who never get fat or grow cheerful thereby. They always present the same sad countenances, speak to one another in the same mournful tones, like a feeble mimicry of the ordinary sounds produced by their kind, and move slowly about with a heavy-hearted, hopeless kind of gait. Their young are born with all the infirmities of the parents fully developed. Baby donkies appear on the scene completely cowhocked, their little hind legs forming the letter X, and infant calves gone in the neck and gone in the feet come into life without any supply of milk being ready for them, and stand gloomily about among their people until old enough to eat grass, when they rapidly become undistinguishable from their ancestors. Whence do these cattle come, whither do they go, what is their *raison d'être*? I often ask myself. Do they represent the supply of milk and butter and animal food of Calcutta? I am forced to the conclusion that they do not. Their pale, shadowy forms suggest the possibility of their being the spirits of unhappy bestials expiating sins committed in a former state of existence. Whatever may be their history, it is certain that they are now beasts of burden, bearing the burden of their existence with much sorrow.

The character of Calcutta life is very much formed by the great bright Maidan. The facilities afforded for outdoor sports close at hand, racing and cricket, and so on, and the temptation offered by the crisp, close-shaven turf for constant riding induce that active healthy life which goes so far to help the English population through the many insalubrious months for which Calcutta has an unhappy reputation. Without it, it is difficult to see how life would be supportable in the presidency at all, surrounded, as it is, by miles of filthy bazaar and jungle.—*Pioneer.*

A Peep into the German Emperor's Closet.—The London correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* thus describes the private habits of the Emperor of Germany:—He rises at 7 in winter, at 6 in summer, and never sleeps but in a narrow iron camp bedstead, with so few bedclothes that in cold weather he supplements them with his cloak. A small pocket watch hangs by this modest couch, as a souvenir of 1814, presented to him at Neufchatel, when he accompanied his Royal Father on a tour through Switzerland. If he have not rung previously, two servants enter his room at the appointed hour; on days on which a battle was to be fought, at 3 o'clock, as the King liked to see the troops marched past. He did this before Gravelotte and Sedan. On other days, he seats himself at a small table, and has a cup of coffee, while reading despatches, &c. He dresses for the day on rising; and merely substitutes his overcoat if alone in his room, or only receiving the persons of his suite. A dressing-grown, slippers, or any other little comfort of the kind, he has never used, even in illness. He opens all his letters himself; and even when ill, only allows them to be opened in his presence, sorts them, reads them, and makes marginal signs on them, which his secretaries understand, shaping their replies accordingly. Everything goes on according to a regular system, and the King may be said to have but one habit, viz. that of working. He dines at one o'clock, and takes tea at 5, to the annoyance both of his wife and of his daughter-in-law, both of whom much prefer a middle day lunch, and a seven o'clock dinner.

Infant Life.—The importance of proper food for young children has occupied the attention of medical men for many years, and Dr. Ranke, the well-known London Physician, has certified to the great value of the Food prepared by "Savory and Moore," the Chemists to the Royal Families of England, France, and Belgium. Merit alone has caused it to be used in the Royal Nurseries, and the public can purchase it with full directions of any Chemist or Storekeeper, but be sure that "Savory and Moore's" names and address, 143, New Bond Street, appear on the labels.

Maravilla Cocoa.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Extreme solubility a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

MR. DISRAELI ON HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(*Saturday Review*, Feb. 18.)

The author of *Lothair* is doubtless entitled to be looked on as a light on any subject which he may choose to take in hand. And truly the subjects which he takes in hand are many. Perhaps in the wonderful times in which we live the memory of but few people can go back to so distant a date as *Two Years Ago*. Such a title now would seem to carry us back as far as '*Tis Sixty Years Since*. Even we ourselves do not profess to remember such remote events without a certain process of refreshing the memory. But, as applied to the sayings and doings of Mr. Disraeli, that process of refreshing is a very refreshing process indeed. Let those who have a chance go back to the Irish Church debates and study the ex-Premier's speeches in those now antediluvian discussions. Those were the days when we were threatened with meeting the Insoluble face to face. Those were the days when men cheered at the doctrine that, on the meeting of the Insoluble, "the most transcendent powers of intellect dissipate and disappear." When they had dissipated and disappeared, then the religious principle was to commence. Two years have passed away, and it is plain that the religious principle has not commenced yet. Mr. Disraeli at least has not yet met the Insoluble. The transcendent powers of his intellect have most certainly not dissipated or disappeared. He not only has written *Lothair*, but on his old ground of the House of Commons he is as transcendent as ever. He has fallen away in nothing from the days of his great legal discoveries, from the days when he expounded how the Queen was the Head of the Church, when he set forth the theory of penal canons and the exact distinction between spoliation and confiscation, when men listened and mused and admired as he explained the simpler duties of a guardian and the more complicated characters of the trustee and the fiduciary. It is pleasant to look back on those old times; it is pleasant to find that the guide, philosopher, and friend of that now fossil era still survives, and is still able and willing to do as much for us now as ever he did then. While Mr. Disraeli lives, while he still avoids meeting the Insoluble, while his transcendent powers of intellect have still escaped dissipating and disappearing upon the commencement of the religious principle—while all this is still preserved to us unhurt, we shall never lack discoveries novel and interesting in any branch of knowledge about which our instructor may be pleased to enlighten us. Mr. Disraeli seems to us to have even fallen back upon a still earlier stage, on an earlier theory of the Whole Duty of Man. He does not love Professors, and he may not think it kind to us if we compare him to a Professor; but there was once a Professor who, if our memory fails us not, laid down that it was the chief duty of his office, not to lecture but to "irrigate the cities of the earth." Now we have a dim, a very dim, remembrance of a speech of Mr. Disraeli's in which—again if our memory does not fail us—he found up among loud cheers with saying that the duty not only of Professors but of mankind in general was to "enlarge the bounds of the terraqueous globe." We will not swear that the word was "enlarge;" it may perhaps have been "diminish;" it may even have been "irrigate;" but we distinctly remember that the speech ended with the words "terraqueous globe," and that mankind in general were exhorted to do something or other to the bounds of its globe. We confess that we were reminded of the Professor's theory of irrigation; only there was this difference, that the globe itself, being terraqueous, and therefore we presume, to some extent composed of water, might be said to irrigation so much as the particular cities which—except in the case of lake dwellers and the founders of Amsterdam—are not commonly built immediately upon its aqueous portions. Anyhow it is clear that Mr. Disraeli some years back took a special interest in the terraqueous globe, and had schemes for its enlargement, its irrigation, or some other, doubtless benevolent, purpose. The debate on the address shows that Mr. Disraeli, like the solar heroes, has come back to his old love. The terraqueous globe has again become the main object of his attention, and, if he has not succeeded in enlarging its bounds, he has at least succeeded in giving us some novel views of the history of some parts of its surface.

The new subject on which Mr. Disraeli has undertaken to enlighten the House of Commons and the civilized world in general is no other than that of historical Geography. It is most praiseworthy in Mr. Disraeli or any one else to be so employed, for it is certain that no study can be better suited for the needs of the present moment. The picture of Mr. Disraeli turning over his Sprumer—we hope it is his Sprumer and not his Hoogve—is a picture too legree too charming than the picture of the great Mr. Russell searching through all recorded history to find an Empire founded by force which still was peaceful. We do not doubt that Mr. Disraeli has by this time found out a thing or two about the frontiers of France and Germany, though he discreetly keeps his new lights on that head for some future display. Then there is his darling subject of all, the Saxon provinces of Prussia. Next to the Asian mystery itself, those same Saxon provinces seem to lie nearest to Mr. Disraeli's heart. We do not know whether Mr. Disraeli is of the same way of thinking as the ethnologist who held that *Saxon* was a contraction of *Isaac's son*. If so, we can understand his interest in Saxons, though we do not know why he should go so far off in search of them, when surely he might have found Saxons nearer home. However this may be, the fact that Prussia has Saxon provinces, and that England once guaranteed Prussia in the possession of those Saxon provinces, is a fact which seems never to be absent from Mr. Disraeli's mind. We do not remember his ever making a speech on foreign affairs in which he did not say something about the matter. In fact it seems that the reason why things do not always go on quite so comfortably in Europe as we could wish is simply that other people are not so constantly thinking about these Saxon provinces as Mr. Disraeli is. If we had only thought about them just before the present war began, the whole thing might have been hindered. If we had only whispered to the late ruler of France that we had guaranteed the Saxon provinces of Prussia, the war could not have happened at all. The subject is certainly an odd one for the mind to be constantly dwelling on. To the best of our knowledge, the Saxon provinces of Prussia have never been threatened, and they are certainly not likely to be threatened just now. Mr. Disraeli indeed seems to conjure up a vision of "aggressions" which might make it needful that "Prussia should be guarded from the Saxons." We must really beg leave to decline the duty of guarding Prussia, who seems so well able to guard herself, against Saxons or anybody else. It is surely more likely that Denmark should reclaim Orkney, or that England should reclaim Calais, than that the King of Saxony, faithless to his Federal duties, should reclaim any portion of the lands of his Imperial chief. Still it is well that every subject should have some one who makes it his special pursuit, and so it is well that this guarantee of the Saxon provinces should have its special devotee in Mr. Disraeli. But it is a pity that, while dealing with a subject which to most people is so obscure, he should take for granted that all people are as well acquainted with it as himself. There are people in the world—we can even conceive that there may be members of the House of Commons—who would have been glad if Mr. Disraeli had thrown a little of that geographical light on the Saxon provinces which he went on to throw on some other parts of the terraqueous globe. To judge from the lecture with which he favoured the House, the subject of his studies in the country must have been the extent of the Venetian possessions in the sixteenth century. One might have thought that the subject was a little above the heads of the gentlemen with whom Mr. Disraeli is in the habit of acting, and it is worth noting that, if the *Daily News* may be trusted, the geographical lecture was listened to without a single cheer till the orator came to the more inspiriting words "a real and open aristocracy." Nay, according to the *Times*, even those words fell flat, and no demonstration happened till Mr. Disraeli hit upon a formula which may be said to be created to be cheered, "commercial freedom and religious equality." Still, on the great Mesopotamian principle—and we do not forget that Mesopotamia is in Asia—we can believe that the discourse told. The county members most likely did not presume to understand, and therefore did not presume to cheer. Perhaps some of those who cheered twenty years ago when Mr. Disraeli, being even then afflicted with historical-mindedness, reminded the House of the state of things with regard to Venice at the time of the League of Cambray. That league, Mr. Disraeli tells us, was a league of the "great confederate Powers of Europe" "to cut the pinions of the Great Republic"—why not carry out the metaphor by cutting the pinions, or at least the wings, of the Lion of St. Mark?—for the very odd reason that the said great Republic "had always avoided mixing herself up with the politics and wars of the day." We had always thought, with the correspondent of the *Times* who signs himself "An Italian," that the reason was exactly the opposite one, and that Venice was attacked by the great confederate Powers of Europe because she had systematically mixed herself up with the politics and wars of the day, and because each of the great confederate Powers professed to have been deprived by her of some portion of its territory. But, leaving this alone, was not the talk about the great confederate Powers of Europe a little dark, perhaps suggesting a European mystery to balance the more famous Asian one? Would it not have been kind in Mr. Disraeli to have explained to the House, and especially to have explained to his immediate followers, that by the great confederate Powers of Europe was not to be understood any permanent Confederation, but a mere fortuitous concurrence of atoms, an accidental union for a single purpose of the Emperor, the Pope, and the Kings of France and Spain? Well, it was at this stage that Mr. Disraeli went on to give his lecture on the geography of the Venetian possessions at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Venice, we are told, then "held Cyprus and the Morea, the peninsula of the Mediterranean—the same to her that India is to us—the best islands of the Ionian and Ægean seas, and every province of Italy distinguished for fertility, civilization, and culture, except the Duchy of Milan." We quote from the *Times*, but the *Daily News* adds a qualification so characteristic that we cannot help thinking it must be genuine —"she held Cyprus in fee." Now it is much more likely that the one reporter left out words which he did not understand, than that the other dreamed them out of his own head. It is so like Mr. Disraeli to talk about holding Cyprus in fee. The words might by an admiring listener be so easily taken to mean something. They might mean that Cyprus had been got by confiscation, or that it was held as a fiduciary. It might mean that the Doge of Venice was head of the Cyprian Church. It would hardly suggest to any one the odd process by which Catharine Cornaro, daughter of St. Mark, inherited the kingdom from her son, and St. Mark inherited it from his daughter. Then comes the Morea, which, lest any honourable gentlemen should either never have heard of it or be more familiar with it by the name of Peloponnesus, Mr. Disraeli kindly defines to be "the peninsula of the Mediterranean." We are really at a loss to guess why the Morea should be thus distinguished as *the* peninsula of the Mediterranean, as Peloponnesus is surely a little disrespectful to the larger peninsula of Italy. But it is really too bad of a right honourable gentleman who takes upon himself to be geographical lecturer to the House of Commons, to express himself so darkly that his hearers might be likely to believe that Venice, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, was in possession of whole of Peloponnesus. It was more unkind still to bring in references to India which were sure to lead an unwary hearer wholly astray. Any Conservative member who kept awake during this part of Mr. Disraeli's speech might go away thinking that the Venetians held Peloponnesus as the English hold India, somebody else holding a few isolated points. In truth Venice could, at the time of the League of Cambray, be said to hold Peloponnesus only as England by holding Gibraltar may be said to hold Spain, as France or Portugal may be said to hold India, as people were afraid the Germans might hold it if they got Pondicherry. That is to say, Venice held some isolated harbours on a mainland of Ottoman territory. To be sure two hundred years later the whole peninsula was held by Venice, but then she had long lost Cyprus and Crete also. She never held Cyprus and Peloponnesus at once. Then comes the other wonderful bit about Venice holding every part of Italy distinguished for culture, fertility, or civilization, except the Duchy of Milan. What can be Mr. Disraeli's ideas of culture, fertility, or civilization, that he conceives none of them to have had any being within the territories of Florence or Genoa?

But Mr. Disraeli is not more lucky with the nineteenth century than with the sixteenth. To be sure Bessarabia is an out-of-the-way part of the world, and people in general cannot be expected to know much about it, but those who profess to be masters of the Treaty of 1856 ought to know something about it. Mr. Disraeli said very cleverly that "we did not call upon Russia, after her great defeat, to yield up any provinces," and added, "I wish that would be recollected by other Powers." Now it is perfectly true that we did not call on Russia to yield up any province to England or to France; but the Conservative members might go away thinking that Russia was not called on to yield up any territory at all. Unluckily Russia was called on to yield up, and did yield up, so much of Bessarabia as kept her wholly away from the Danube, and if that precedent was to be remembered by a certain other Powers and applied to a certain other Power, Mr. Disraeli and his friends would not cheer.

In short, it is a great thing to have been Prime Minister. Mr. Disraeli wrote *Lothair*, and it paid; if he put forth an Atlas or a Treatise on Geography embodying his peculiar views about Peloponnesus and Bessarabia, it would most likely pay also.

THE WOLF ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.

This following facts from an outline of a Lecture on the Wolf Rock Lighthouse, delivered recently at the Royal Institution, Albemarle St., London, admirably illustrate the practical application and triumphs of modern science in lessening the dangers of navigation:—

"Mr. James N. Douglass, the engineer of the Trinity House, at the evening meeting on Friday, the 17th Feb., gave an account of the erection of the latest of our lighthouses, constructed by the Corporation of the Trinity House on the Wolf, a very dangerous, rugged porphyry rock, situate about nine miles south-west of the Land's End, exposed to the full force of the Atlantic, and overflowed by the sea at high water. Several very strong iron beacons having been swept away by the waves since 1,795, the Corporation determined to erect a lighthouse, and, in 1860, instructed their engineer, the late Mr. James Walker, to furnish a design, which was carried into execution by the speaker and his brother William, who succeeded him as resident engineer, in October 1862. Mr. Douglass commenced his survey on July 1, 1861, and, on returning to the vessel that same day, was hauled on board through the surf by a line fastened round his waist—a mode of embarking frequently afterwards resorted to. The cutting out the foundation began on March 17, 1862, and in that year only twenty-two landings could be effected, and eighty-three hours' work done, although the opportunity of even half an hour's work was not neglected. More landings and more time were obtained in following years; and at last, on July 1, 1869, Sir Frederick Arrow, the Deputy Master of the Trinity House, laid the last stone of the tower. The exact height of his tower is 116 ft. 4½ in., and its diameter at the base, 4 ft. 8 in. It is built of granite, each face stone being dovetailed horizontally and vertically, and secured by strong bolts of yellow metal. The stonework was prepared at Penzance, and conveyed to the rock in barges by means of a steamer; and in the latter portion of the time the blocks were lifted into their position by a steam-winch—probably the first employment of steam power upon a tidal rock. A fog-bell, weighing 5 cwt., is fixed on the lantern-gallery. The construction of the lantern Mr. Douglass was very much assisted by the advice and assistance of Professor Faraday, the scientific adviser of the Trinity House, and his successor, Professor Tyndall. The lantern itself was constructed by Messrs. Hodge, of Millwall; and its plate-glazing supplied by Messrs. Chance, who also manufactured the optical apparatus, as designed by Mr. James T. Chance, to whose scientific abilities the present excellence of the illumination of our lighthouses is greatly due. The light is of a perfectly distinctive character, being a dioptric light of the first order, exhibiting alternate flashes of red and white at half-minute intervals—the arrangement being adopted after experimental observations by Professor Tyndall and Mr. James Douglass. The illuminating power of each beam is estimated at 31,000 English candles or units of light. The light was first exhibited on Jan. 1, 1870, and has since been regularly continued from sunset to sunrise every night. The total cost of this great and highly-dangerous work was £84,736, and it was effected without loss of life or limb to any of the persons employed, the average being seventy in number at one time. The tower was erected in 809½ hours (only 101 working days of ten hours each), 266 landings having been made in seven years. It contains seven rooms, adapted for living, sleeping, and stores and apparatus. The lecture was illustrated by fine effective diagrams and models, including a revolving dioptric light apparatus, lent by Messrs. Wilkins. Warren De la Rue, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., vice president, was in the chair."

THE THEOLOGY OF THE VOYSEY JUDGMENT.

(*Spectator*, Feb. 18.)

There will be a great many,—and those not the least earnest and profound,—among the theologians of the National Church who will feel dismay at the judgment of the Privy Council on Mr. Voysey,—a judgment which will condemn many who have never entertained any sympathy with Mr. Voysey's peculiar form of rationalistic Theism. Indeed, the judgment does not appear to us to have been drawn up by any one thoroughly conversant with the sort of controversies which have gone nearest to the root of Protestant theology. We are amongst those who have always asserted that the Thirty-Nine Articles are a burden to the conscience of the Christian teachers of the day, and hardly consistent with *any one* really earnest form of existing faith. But we have never denied that those Articles were, at the time they were drawn up, so anxiously moderate in their language, and so well adapted to include very wide divergencies of theological belief, that conscientious men of very different schools might fairly think them consistent with their various forms of faith, though hardly any of them would dream of expressing their characteristic convictions in that colourless and often almost evasive language. If, however, the Thirty-Nine Articles are unsatisfactory, the new interpretations explicitly put upon them by this judgment of the Privy Council,—guarded as they are intended to be, but are not, probably from want of adequate knowledge of the dangers to be guarded against,—are far more unsatisfactory. No one who has read this journal with any care for many years back will suspect us of much intellectual sympathy with most of Mr. Voysey's negations; and we should certainly have regarded his acquittal as an *ad absurdum* demonstration that the Church of England is completely indifferent to the fundamental assumptions on which her most striking devotional forms are based. But on several of the charges at least, it would have been fatal to the theological vitality of the national Church, if Mr. Voysey had been acquitted, than it will be to have this new burden of authoritative interpretation laid upon the consciences of the thinking clergy.

Take, first, the apparently absolute decision of the Privy Council, that it is not consistent with the plain meaning of the 2nd and the 15th Articles to deny that Christ "bore the *punishment* due to our sins, or suffered in our stead." The use of the disjunctive conjunction here might have offered some escape to those who, with us,—and not merely with us, but, we believe, with a great many of the best theologians in England, whether belonging to the National or to Nonconformist churches,—would reject the first phrase most absolutely, but who might possibly accept the second and vaguer equivalent for it; for there can be no sort of doubt of the social and divine law that suffering voluntarily and gladly bore for another (*i.e.*, "in his stead") is often in the highest degree really efficacious in diminishing the sum of that other's sufferings, by touching his heart and rescuing him from selfishness which is guilt,—and still less doubt is there that our Lord's sacrifice and sufferings were the very root and type of all such healing sacrifice. But, unfortunately, the judgment of the Privy Council goes on to shut out the alternative 'or,' by which we might hope that we could escape from the obligation of believing that our Lord suffered *the punishment* due to our sins, the innocent for the guilty. For after citing certain Articles (in which the word 'punishment' nowhere occurs), the judgment proceeds, "It is not consistent with such statements to aver without any qualification that he did not bear the punishment due to our sins, nor suffer in our stead,"—where, if the alternative had been left open, the judgment would clearly have run, "It is not consistent with such statements to aver without any qualification that he *neither* bore the punishment due to our sins *nor* suffered in our stead." If, then, we interpret the judgment aright, its drift is authoritatively to engraft the idea of vicarious *punishment*,—in the place of vicarious suffering,—on the articles of Religion. Every Christian who believes in the power of the Cross believes in real vicarious suffering; but every Christian certainly does not believe in vicarious *punishment*, nay it runs counter to the faith of many of us in the righteousness of God to believe in it for a moment. The difference is as wide as can be,—as wide as that between the conduct of a father who should deliberately consent to punish an innocent child in the place of a guilty one, *i.e.*, to add voluntarily to his sufferings as the condition of releasing the other from suffering, and the conduct of one who, recognising that the disinterested eagerness of one of his children to endure all the privations himself and give away all the enjoyments to the others, had really touched and ennobled the hearts of the other children, should at once dispense with a great deal of painful discipline which might otherwise have been needful, as entirely superfluous. Whatever the 2nd and 15th Articles say, they invariably speak, as Mr. Voysey pointed out, not of propitiation and satisfaction for '*punishment*,' but of propitiation and satisfaction for 'sin Christ died, says the 2nd article, "to reconcile his Father to us, and to be a sacrifice, not only for original guilt, but also for all actual sins of men." "He came to be the Lamb without spot," says the 15th Article, "who by sacrifice of himself once made should take away the sins of the world." And yet the Privy Council have declared that this language is equivalent to saying that he bore "the *punishment* due to our sins." Whatever mystery may attach to the statement that Christ "bore our sins,"—those who slide in the idea of *punishments* in its place, deprave the theology of these Articles, and render the burden of them twice as heavy as it was before.

Again, on the point of original sin, the doctrine of the judgment deprives the teaching of the Articles, in itself of a sufficiently doubtful character. For while the 9th Article only says that "original sin," which it defines as "the fault and corruption of the Nature of every man that is naturally engendered of the offspring of Adam," "deserveth God's wrath and damnation,"—a statement which is mischievous and false only so far as it asserts that a twist or flaw of nature for which we are not responsible deserves 'wrath and condemnation,' words properly applicable only to voluntary evil, not misfortune, instead of divine discipline and remedy, the judgment goes a great deal further indeed, and says, "To assert, therefore, that children are not by nature *children of God's wrath* . . . . appears to us plainly inconsistent with the express language of the Articles of Religion." Here is a wonderful caricature of the Article. The Article speaks of "*the fault and corruption of the nature of every man*" as deserving "God's wrath and damnation;" the judgment, on the other hand, speaks of the man himself as "a child of God's wrath," instead of a child of God;—*i.e.*, not merely the "fault" in the nature is alien from God, but the nature itself is so,—a change for the worse of a very vital and dismal kind indeed. The Article is bad; the judgment is far worse, and worse on the Calvinistic side, for it tends at least very strongly towards the assertion that there is no divine element in man as man until the "curse" under which he is born is annulled by the process, whatever that may be, of regeneration. "Children of God's wrath" is a phrase vastly worse and stronger than any to be found in the most Calvinistic of the Articles,—is an expression which ought to be rather the utterance of a doctrine of despair than of a gospel of life and hope.

One of the most serious points in the Judgment is the stringent decision that the clergy may neither admit any moral and doctrinal contradiction in Scripture, nor hold that a particular doctrine contains internal evidence against the authenticity of the passage of Scripture containing it. This decision is based on the language of the 20th Article, headed "of the authority of the Church." "The Church hath power," it runs, "to decree rites or ceremonies, and authority in controversies of faith. *And yet* it is not lawful for the Church to ordain anything that is contrary to God's Word written, neither may it so expound one place of Scripture that it be repugnant to another." The drift of that would certainly seem to be a limitation on the use of authority by the Church—as much as saying, 'The Church shall have authority to ordain rites and ceremonies, and to decide controversies of faith, so far as it can reconcile all the Scriptural authorities that can be produced upon the point, and prove them not to be unfavourable to its decision, but it shall be bound so to interpret Scripture *for this purpose*, namely, that of establishing an authoritative rite or doctrine, that there shall be no inconsistency or clashing of authorities, and no choice of one passage as overruling the meaning of another.' We think it very clear that the real drift of this article is not to assert that no passages of Scripture shall ever be interpreted so as to clash with each other, but only this, —that no final authority shall be exercised by the Church on questions either of rites or doctrines, unless it can really reconcile all the Scriptural statements bearing on the point and reconcile them with its decision. Had the article been meant to impose a new burden on private consciences, it would never have been headed 'of the authority of the Church,' or have been couched in the language we have quoted. Yet the decision of the Privy Council imposes this new burden, and in the most absolute form. "We think," runs the judgment, "that no private clergyman can by his own authority do that which the whole Church is by the 20th Article declared to be incompetent to do, namely, expound one part of Scripture in a manner repugnant to another." Yet it is quite obvious that the whole Church might have been (and, as we believe, actually was) declared incompetent to ordain rites and ceremonies *which would be binding on all*, and to decide authoritatively "controversies of faith" in a manner which would be binding on all, on grounds on which there would be no sort of similar objection to a private clergyman explaining his own unauthoritative opinion. The basis for a new law ought to be far more carefully laid than the basis for a mere individual opinion, and the whole context seems to show that the 20th Article is laying down stringent limits to the administrative and doctrinal *authority* of the Church. Here, again, then, the new judgment has gone far beyond the obvious meaning of the Articles in fettering the consciences of the clergy and restraining their liberty of teaching.

On the whole, there is but one point of view from which we could deem the Voysey Judgment anything but a great calamity to the English Church, and that point of view is a mere hope that the Articles themselves will soon be intolerable to the Church, and will therefore be done away with. That they were wise, moderate, thoughtful, and liberal terms of compromise in their time we are quite willing to admit,—*how* wise and moderate it is not easy to remember till we hear the interpretations officially assigned to them as by such eminent men as Archbishop Tait and Lord Hatherley, and see how far more liberal the Articles are than the modern interpretations put upon them. But none the less there are many of them which are far less liberal than the language of the Gospels and Epistles themselves. It would be hard indeed to find in Scripture any really critical vindication for the statement that "the fault and corruption of the Nature of every man that naturally is engendered of the offspring of Adam" "deserveth God's wrath and damnation," and still harder so to vindicate the article on Predestination—at least if the rule is to be followed that it is not lawful for the Church to interpret one place of Scripture as repugnant to another. The Articles are by no means a yoke easy for the wider-minded clergyman of the day to bear; but the Articles as interpreted in the "Voysey Judgment impose a yoke far more burdensome and oppressive than the Articles themselves. If no clergyman is to be permitted to say that Ezekiel's doctrine of individual responsibility, that "the son shall not bear the iniquity of the father, neither shall the father bear the iniquity of the son; the righteousness of the righteous shall be upon him, and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon him" is the greatest of all protests against the commonly accepted doctrine of original sin, and against any passages in Scripture which may be supposed to maintain that doctrine, all we can say is, that the clergy are not to be granted freedom to do their duty either by themselves or by their people.

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